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CITRUS
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U. A. R. (Egypt) AND LEBANON:

CITRUS PRODUCERS FOR EUROPE

The United Arab Republic (Egypt) and Lebanon are both expanding their fresh citrus exports and both have the beginnings of a juice industry.

Information from the U. S. agricultural attache posts in the two countries highlight the current situation. 1/

The Citrus Industry of the United Arab Republic (Egypt)

In the past 10 years the official Egyptian statistics indicate little change in production of oranges, lemons, and limes, but increased interest in citrus should result in larger supplies.

Only small quantities of Egyptian citrus were of export quality in the past, but the amount may increase because of efforts to make citrus a foreign exchange earner. Egyptian citrus thus may increase both in quantity and quality.



1/ This circular is based upon reports by Herbert K. Ferguson and Neil P. Witting, agricultural attache and assistant agricultural attache, respectively, and A. Ehsan, American Embassy, Cairo, and M. Bekhash, American Embassy, Beirut.

Table 1.--Citrus, fresh: Total United Arab Republic (Egypt) - Production and exports annual 1951-52 to 1961-62

Crop Year	Production			:	Exports 1/		
	Oranges	Sweet Lemons	Limes 3/	:	Oranges	Limes 2/	Grapefruit
	1,000 boxes			:	1,000 boxes		
1951-52	8,831	87	992	:	3	1	2/
1952-53	9,433	116	1,047	:	2	1	2/
1953-54	9,398	131	882	:	4	1	2/
1954-55	9,301	118	869	:	6	3	2/
1955-56	10,304	120	938	:	44	1	1
1956-57	9,281	122	1,185	:	70	15	1
1957-58	8,840	55	1,075	:	205	24	2
1958-59	9,943	69	1,350	:	239	26	12
1959-60	8,217	45	1,213	:	642	60	9
1960-61	8,773	50	1,250	:	4/ 618	5/	4/ 2
1961-62	9,500	50	---	:	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year - of following year shown in boxes of the following weights: oranges, 70 pounds; lemons, limes and grapefruit, 80 pounds.

2/ May include some sweet lemons.

3/ The small grapefruit production is not reported separately.

4/ January-July 1961.

5/ Not reported.

Table 2.--Citrus: United Arab Republic (Egypt) - Planted area and production, by variety, 1960

Variety	Planted Area	Production 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 boxes
Oranges	48	6,625
Tangerines	10	1,749
Limes	10	1,250
Sweet lemons	1	50
Other citrus	1	63
Total	70	2/ 9,737

Official sources -

1/ Converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges and tangerines, 70 pounds; limes, 80 pounds; lemons 76 pounds.

2/ These quantities will not check exactly with revised production data.

Marketing

Nearly all of Egypt's citrus is consumed in the domestic market. Of a total citrus fruit production of about 315,300 tons during 1960-61 about 23,000 tons were exported. There were no imports. Consumption was thus estimated at 292,300 tons; about 14 pounds per capita.

The Government controls citrus fruit prices in Egypt. The citrus fruit season is divided into two periods according to the volume of the fruit in the market. The first period during which sizable amounts of the crop are available. begins as of October 14 and lasts until the end of the following February. The second period, which is usually short, commences March 1. Prices of different kinds of citrus fruit during the first period are shown in Table 3.

Table 3.--Citrus prices: United Arab Republic (Egypt) - October 14, 1961 to February 28, 1962

Kind	Grade	Number of fruit per kilo 2/	Prices 1/	
			Wholesale U.S. Dollars per pound	Retail U.S. Dollars per pound
Oranges:				
Baladi.....	1	8	0.03	0.04
"	2	11	.03	.03
Red Khalili:				
(blood orange)...	1	7	.04	.05
" "	2	11	.03	.04
Navel.....	1	6	.06	.07
"	2	8	.05	.05
Shamouti.....	1	6	.05	.05
Khalili or Ghazza.	2	8	.04	.05
Tangerines	1	10	.03	.04
"	2	13	.03	.03
Sweet lemons	1	7	.04	.05
"	2	11	.03	.04

1/ Converted at the rate of 1 piaster equals 2.87 U.S. cents

2/ 2.204 pounds

Second grade prices are to be decreased by 0.5 piastres per kilo (less than 1 cent per pound) for every item both wholesale and retail if the number of fruits per kilo exceeds those specified for this grade as listed in the foregoing table. Prices for the second period commencing March 1, 1962, are 0.5 piastres more for each item, both wholesale and retail, over first period prices.

Prices of the summer crop orange "Late Valencia" are the same as the local orange "Baladi" if it is for sale before May 1, 1962. As of this date and on, prices for wholesale and retail are fixed at 5.0 and 6.0 piastres per kilo \$.07 to \$.08 per pound, respectively.

Egypt has become a significant citrus exporter. Its trade has increased from practically zero in 1951-52 to over 600,000 boxes of oranges and tangerines in 1961-62, and about 50,000 boxes of limes and sweet lemons, and in some years as much as 10,000 boxes of grapefruit. This upward trend in exports may be expected to continue.

In Table 4 Egypt's exports by country of destination are compared for 1956 and 1960. As Egypt has increased its exports of citrus, it has also changed its markets. In 1956, nearly all citrus was exported to Eastern or Middle Eastern markets. In 1960, nearly one-fourth went to Western and Eastern Europe.

Egypt's seasonal citrus trade is indicated in Table 5 for the period, October 1959 through July 1961. Egypt has an early grapefruit season, beginning its exports in October, and the highest volume of trade is during November and December. However, small quantities of grapefruit are exported throughout the year.

Tangerines are exported in the highest volume from November through March, and oranges from November through May.

Table 4.--Citrus: United Arab Republic (Egypt) - Exports by country of destination, calendar years 1956 and 1960

Country of Destination	Oranges		Limes ^{1/}		Grapefruit	
	1956	1960	1956	1960	1956	1960
	: 1,000 boxes		: 1,000 boxes		: 1,000 boxes	
Belgium-Lux.....	--	3	--	--	--	<u>2/</u>
Czechoslovakia....	--	--	--	6	--	--
Germany, East.....	--	49	--	--	--	2
Germany, West.....	--	22	--	1	--	<u>2/</u>
Netherlands.....	--	12	--	--	--	<u>3</u>
Sweden.....	--	3	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom ...	--	--	--	<u>2/</u>	--	1
Yugoslavia.....	--	173	--	<u>26</u>	--	--
Aden.....	<u>2/</u>	--	--	6	<u>2/</u>	--
Kuwait.....	--	17	--	<u>2/</u>	--	--
Malaya.....	3	63	--	--	--	1
Saudi Arabia.....	2	148	--	18	--	<u>2/</u>
Sudan.....	33	52	--	--	--	--
Other.....	6	100	1	3	1	4
Total.....	44	642	1	60		11

^{1/} May include some sweet lemons

^{2/} Less than 500 boxes

Egypt's citrus fruit in European markets is not strongly competitive with that from other countries. This means that the volume of exports of Egyptian citrus to these markets is not likely to expand much in the near future because of the price discounts made against sales to hard currency countries. Exports to Arab countries are expected to increase. Greater exports to communist areas are not expected. Five citrus packing stations were established in the main production areas, i.e., Giza, Benha, Belbeis, Fayoum and Assiout. All were in operation for the 1960-61 season.

The total grading and packing capacity of these stations is 200 tons daily for a shift of 8-hour day. However, in view of the expected increase in the citrus supplies available for exports within the next few years, 6 additional packing stations are scheduled for construction, each with a capacity of 100 tons a day. This will permit export of up to 50,000 tons of citrus fruit annually.

Table 5.--Citrus: United Arab Republic (Egypt) - total exports by months, Oct. 1, 1959 to July 31, 1961

Year and Month:	Tangerines	Oranges	Limes <u>1/</u>	Grapefruit
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
1959 October	0	157	5,959	895
November	157	1,291	3,319	3,712
December	6,281	45,478	8,600	6,681
1960 January	10,299	59,052	8,006	220
February	8,220	156,369	3,568	441
March	3,779	159,109	5,163	1,075
April	1,291	91,617	14,504	193
May	1,102	54,548	5,076	83
June	126	25,384	1,392	83
July	94	2,960	319	83
August	63	1,197	174	83
September	63	1,512	4,061	110
October	0	2,016	7,774	28
November	63	1,732	1,450	2,673
December	37,195	28,597	8,354	5,512
1961 January	21,227	100,624	26,107	992
February	6,299	183,990	8,644	220
March	2,079	143,708	10,762	248
April	2,362	25,353	1,363	331
May	189	82,673	1,566	165
June	63	33,352	203	138
July	0	16,031	1,015	110

1/ May include some sweet lemons.

In regard to citrus fruit products, Egypt's 5-year program commencing July 1960 calls for a unit for the manufacture of orange juices and concentrates. It also aims at establishing a plant with capacity for the production of 50 tons of frozen concentrated lime juice and 70 tons of orange juice. These projects are scheduled to fulfill needs of local and foreign markets and the carbonated beverage industry.

In 1962 Egypt put these plans into effect by asking for bids on a citrus juice



Egypt - July 1962, A grove of navel orange trees on cooperative farm 30 miles north of Cairo. Sprinkler irrigation was replaced recently by traditional open ditch channels. (Photo by H. K. Ferguson)



Egypt - July 1962. A grove of 2-year old orange trees grown on desert land reclaimed by irrigation. The cover crop is peanuts. Note windbreak in background. (Photo by H. K. Ferguson)

plant with capacity to process 1,700 tons of citrus a season. Machinery and equipment required includes washing machine, thin-layer evaporating machine, decorticating machine, pasteurizing equipment, storing tanks, bottle and can filling equipment, seaming machine, evaporating plant, steam boilers, temperature control equipment, electric generator and motors, clean water filtering plant, cooling equipment, and all other necessary machines, pipes, valves, fittings, measuring instruments and condensers.

The Citrus Industry of Lebanon

In recent years Lebanon's orange, lemon, tangerine and grapefruit acreage was gradually expanded in the districts of Tripoli and Akkar, in North Lebanon, and in the districts of Saida and Sour in South Lebanon. The grapefruit acreage has substantially increased in recent years.

Table 6.--Citrus: Lebanon - Production and Exports 1951-52 to 1961-62

Crop Year	Production				Exports 1/		
	:Oranges	:Lemons	:Grapefruit 2/		:Oranges	:Lemons	:Grapefruit 3/
	1,000 boxes				1,000 boxes		
1951-52	: 1,949	: 522	: --	:	: 974	: 290	: --
1952-53	: 2,107	: 435	: --	:	: 776	: 202	: --
1953-54	: 2,214	: 450	: --	:	: 1,101	: 282	: --
1954-55	: 2,142	: 435	: --	:	: 1,051	: 288	: --
1955-56	: 2,394	: 490	: --	:	: 1,298	: 209	: --
1956-57	: 2,299	: 493	: 36	:	: 1,384	: 273	: --
1957-58	: 2,614	: 522	: 41	:	: 1,520	: 220	: --
1958-59	: 2,205	: 493	: 30	:	: 1,802	: 313	: --
1959-60	: 2,362	: 522	: 30	:	: 1,996	: 514	: --
1960-61	: 2,220	: 696	: 41	:	: --	: --	: --
1961-62	: 2,457	: 754	: 41	:	: --	: --	: --

Official sources - shown in boxes of the following weight - oranges, 70 lbs.; lemons, 76 lbs.; and grapefruit, 80 lbs.

1/ Calendar year

2/ Negligible prior to 1956

3/ Negligible

Deficient cultural practices, mainly in the Tripoli district and North Lebanon muhafaza during the civil disturbance in May-October 1958, and the drought in 1958-59 growing season, contributed to the unusually reduced yields of all citrus fruits in 1959.

Increased bearing acreage of nearly all citrus fruit (except sweet limes and bitter oranges) and good cultural practices are likely to produce larger, better quality crops in the future.

Lebanese citrus production has grown slowly during the past 10 years. The

1961-62 total citrus production was only slightly over 3 million boxes. The area which might be planted to citrus in Lebanon is limited and so are water resources. It is likely, however, that some increase in planting and production may be expected.

Lebanon is taking steps to protect its fruit industry from pest and disease.

The Report of the First FAO Plant Protection Meeting for the Near East, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, in September 1961, said:

"Plant protection measures are administered and applied by the Bureau of Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine, which belongs to the Service of Agricultural Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Bureau consists of three sections: Agricultural Entomology, Phytopathology and Plant Quarantine.

"The functions of the Entomology and the Phytopathology sections are: study of control measures against agricultural pests and disease and phytosanitary supervision of private nurseries. The Entomology section also supervises the trade of agricultural pesticides. The section of Plant Quarantine is concerned with the enforcement of current phytosanitary legislation.

"The sections of Entomology and Phytopathology will include an entomologist and a phytopathologist, to be located in Beirut, and one plant protection specialist in each of the 4 administrative districts (or Mohafazat) of Lebanon. These officers will be assisted by technical assistants with good training.

"The Plant Quarantine Section is to be provided with a specialist in Beirut. The entomologist of the Entomology Section is at present assigned to this post. The present staff consists of 21 phytosanitary inspectors distributed among the 4 border points (Chtaura, Kaa, Abde, Arida), the three sea ports (Beirut, Tripoli, Saida) and the International Airport at Khalde. They are also assisted by 18 inspectors of the Fruit Office with functions including phytosanitary inspection and grading of fruits intended for export. The Plant Quarantine Section has a vacuum fumigation installation at the port of Beirut.

"Principal pest problems. In brief, the principal problems of pests in Lebanon are as follows:

"1. Pests which are under control through costly and often frequent pesticide treatments.

a. Codling moth of apple, Carpocapsa pomonella Linn.

b. Black scale, Chrysomphalus aonidium L.

"2. Pests which need costly treatments but with partial success only.

a. Red mite, Metatetranychus ulmi of fruit trees; M. ulmi is destructive and occurs in many regions; Bryobia practiosa, although rather widespread, is of little importance.

b. Aonidiella aurantii Mask. of citrus.

"3. Pests against which control measures are undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture.

a. Sunn pest, Eurygaster integriceps Putn.

b. Desert locust.

c. Tettigoniid grasshoppers.

d. Field rats.

"4. Pests which usually do not receive treatment.

a. Mediterranean fruit fly, Ceratitis capitata Wied.

b. Olive kernel borer, Prays oleaellus Fabr.

c. Olive fly, Dacus olea Gmd.

d. Capnodis of poplar, Capnodia miliaris Klug."

Marketing: Lebanon now exports most of its orange and half of its lemon crop. Domestic demand is primarily for fresh fruit, although there is a small products industry.

Table 7.--Lebanon: Domestic Utilization of Citrus Fruit Crops, 1958-59

Type	Fresh	Juice	Syrup	Canned	Frozen	Oil	Essential	Peel	Total
	Fruit								
	Metric tons								
Oranges 2/	24,000	1,000	400	none	none	none	none	none	25,400
Lemons 2/	3,500	400	100	"	"	"	"	"	4,000
Tangerines 2/	2,600	200	25	"	"	"	"	"	2,825
Grapefruit 2/	125	800	25	"	"	"	"	"	950
Bitter									
Oranges 2/	none	none	50	"	"	1/		200	250
Sweet Limes 2/	250	none	none	"	"	none		none	250

1/ A small amount of neroli oil is extracted from bitter orange blossoms

2/ Embassy's estimates. Basic data were obtained from growers, wholesalers, retailers and exporters in Beirut, Tripoli and Saida.

Exports: In the 10-year period from 1951 to 1962 Lebanon's orange exports have increased from about 1 million boxes per year to nearly 2 million boxes, and lemon exports have increased to about 500,000 boxes per year.

The trend of Lebanese citrus exports probably will be upward, as the new

export packing facilities and government-assisted programs are put into effect.

As Lebanese citrus exports have expanded, the pattern of this trade has remained much the same, and the most of the increase in exports has been to countries which have been traditional markets. Most of Lebanese citrus goes to nearby Middle Eastern markets, with Syria taking over half. Lebanon's efforts to improve its packing facilities and to establish programs encouraging exporters, probably indicate the future trend of its citrus exports.

The capacity of packing plants in Lebanon is estimated at 17,000 cases per 10-hour work day.

Lebanon: Citrus Fruit Packing Houses

Town	Owner	Average Output Capacity per 10-hour day	Date Established	Beginning of Operation
Beirut	Fruit Board	2,000 cases	1955	1960
	Joseph Tayar	2,300 "	1959	1960
	Abdallah Haj	1,700 "	1961	1962
Saida	Safa	3,000 "	1959	1960
	Zaatari Bros.	3,500 "	1962	1962
Tripoli	Fruit Board	3,000 "	1956	1960
	Awayda	<u>1,500</u> "	1960	1960
Total		17,000 cases		

Fruit Board

On September 23, 1961, the Fruit Board released a tender for the purchase of 8,000 field cases (inside measurements: 48 cms. x 34.5 cms. x 29 cms.) for the 2 government-owned citrus fruit packing houses located in Beirut and Tripoli.

This measure is aimed at reducing bruise damage to fruit by improving handling from the orchard to the government-owned packing houses.

Also on September 23, 1961, citrus fruit export cases used for shipment to Arab countries were released for export shipments to other destinations. The inside measurements of this case are: 57 cms. x 29 cms. x 23 cms. The inside measurements of the standard export case for citrus fruit destined to other outlets than Arab countries are: 70.8 cms. x 37 cms. x 29 cms. (ordered on December 12, 1958).

This measure was taken to allow the export trade to use this case -- in great demand by the Arab countries -- in citrus fruit exports to any destination.

On September 29, 1961, the Fruit Board was given authority to export fruit on a consignment basis for the individual citrus (as well as apple) shipper.

Upon delivery to the Fruit Board, the fruit is graded and packed in the standard export cases and an advance payment of L.L. 4.00 (\$1.33) to L.L. 5.00 (\$1.65) per export case is made to the individual fruit shipper.

Not later than July of the same marketing season the Fruit Board pays the balance of the net export countervalue. Such facilities are made available to the Lebanese fruit shippers at cost price and free of any commission. For this purpose 2 committees were formed in the Fruit Board: one to handle the apple crop and the other the citrus crop.

This step was decided following the numerous complaints of apple growers. However, the Fruit Board may not implement its new authority prior to the beginning of the 1962-63 marketing season.

Table 8.--Citrus: Lebanon - Exports by country of destination, calendar years 1956 and 1960

Country of Destination	Oranges		Lemons	
	1956 : 1960		1956 : 1960	
	1,000 boxes		1,000 boxes	
Europe:				
Bulgaria.....	--	--	4	--
Czechoslovakia.....	95	74	25	136
France.....	50	1	5	2
Germany, East.....	38	126	12	36
Germany, West.....	11	6	16	40
Greece.....	--	--	1	--
Poland.....	--	--	--	27
Rumania.....	8	13	17	17
Trieste.....	11	--	27	--
United Kingdom.....	2	1/	--	--
Yugoslavia.....	12	--	--	--
Total.....	227	220	107	258
Other countries				
Arabian Pen ⁿ . States...	2	19	1/	1
Bahrein.....	11	13	1/	1
Egypt.....	1	--	--	--
Iran.....	3	27	--	--
Iraq.....	1/	1	--	--
Jordan.....	110	354	19	79
Kuwait.....	30	79	2	10
Malaya & Singapore.....	--	2	--	--
Saudi Arabia.....	34	149	3	7
Syria.....	759	1,132	55	158
U.S.S.R.....	121	1/	23	--
Total.....	1,071	1,776	102	256
Total	1,298	1,996	209	514

1/ Less than 500 boxes

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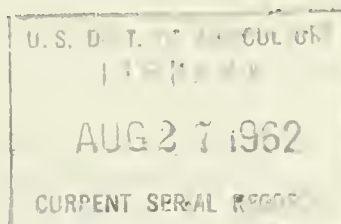
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FCF 6-62
August 1962

COMMON MARKET PRIME TOPIC AT

MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS MEETING 1/

The European Common Market as a barrier to the unity of Mediterranean citrus producers was a dominant subject at the Sixth International Congress of CLAM 2/ at Nice, France, May 21-24, 1962.

This organization of Mediterranean citrus producers established as a permanent liaison committee on Mediterranean citrus culture originally seemed to be a force for increasing competition from the Mediterranean through their unity of action. Now, however, the Common Market probably will dilute this unity and cause cleavage between those producers inside and outside of the EEC trading area.

The Sixth International Congress' theme was "The Distribution and Consumption of Mediterranean Citrus Fruit in the European Market."

Its work was divided into 3 sections: Economic, Industrial, and Agrotechnical. The Economic Section included topical discussion on frontier problems of border transit, traffic, customs, duties, formalities, and selling operations. It also included a discussion of the distribution of citrus from wholesaler to retailer, distribution methods, retail stores, small shop vs. self-service stores, and the cost of distribution. The third topic considered in the Economic Section was the consumption of citrus fruit. This is a study of the evolution of the consumption of citrus in Europe, future prospects, problems of quality, price, and increasing consumption through advertising as well as the regulation of the quality of fruit through maturity standards.

1/ J. Henry Burke, Marketing Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service, represented U. S. Department of Agriculture as an observer at the Sixth International Congress of Mediterranean Citrus Growers, in Nice, France, May 21-24, 1962. CLAM's generosity in extending the invitation and its hospitality at the Congress is appreciated.

2/ Comite Permanent de Liaison de l'Agrumiculture Mediterraneenne.

In the Industrial Section discussion was under 3 general headings: the improvement of manufacturing processes (a discussion of processes and products fruit), improvement of techniques, and preservation of citrus products. New uses were discussed; also, recent research and new industrial products, the distribution of finished products, including the methods of analysis to determine the qualities, and the adulteration of citrus juices.

The Agrotechnical Section was devoted to the specific problems of the fertilization of citrus trees and the problem of seeds in the Clementine "orange." It also included a general discussion on technical developments in citrus culture since the last Congress in 1959.

Attendance at the Sixth International Congress of CLAM included wide representation among the Mediterranean citrus producing countries as well as European consuming areas. Nearly 300 delegates were registered; actual attendance was probably about 250 persons, representing 20 countries. There were 106 registered delegates from France, 61 from Algeria, 39 from Spain, 20 from Italy, 21 from Tunisia, 15 from Morocco, 6 from Israel, 2 from the United Kingdom, 1 from Luxembourg, 1 from Norway, 2 from the Netherlands, 1 from Poland, 1 from Portugal, 1 from Switzerland, 1 from Sweden, 1 from the Soviet Union, 2 from the United States, and 1 from Turkey.

PAPERS PRESENTED

The papers presented at CLAM summarize Mediterranean research in citrus culture, processing, and marketing. The appended list of these papers illustrates the scope of work covered.^{1/}

Excerpts from papers given in the Economic Section indicate thought trends at the Congress.

In a paper on the European orange market, Mr. R. Almazon of Madrid said that the probable growth of orange and tangerine consumption in Western Europe will be able to absorb a growth in the Mediterranean supplies of about 4 million boxes a year. He concluded, in part:

"Will oranges be confronted with a problem of overproduction which will cause a serious fall in prices? We sincerely believe that they will not, for the general picture offered of the European market is distinctly encouraging, and our task must be to devote all our efforts to obtaining higher levels of consumption."

Professor Carmelo Schifani of Palermo was not as encouraging about the outlook for lemons. He said in part:

"In conclusion, it appears, therefore, that the prospects of developing the consumption of lemons must depend primarily on an increase

^{1/} Inquiries regarding the possibility of future publication of the complete reports may be addressed to CLAM, Avenida Jose Antonio 86, Madrid, Spain.

in the population, increased rationalization, a more widespread ramification of the distributive machinery, and an increase in individual consumption, which still is very low in the democratic republics; in the case of oranges, however, the development of consumption may be expected from such factors as an increase in numbers of consumers; larger incomes, a lowering of prices, and the substitution of the consumption of juice for that of fresh fruits."

In speaking of general advertising and its results, Mr. Vincent Juan of Algeria concluded in part:

". . . that each consumer country of Europe should carry out its own general propaganda; that all specific publicity programs (in favor of a particular brand or origin) should be harmonized and coordinated; and that the latter programs should act as a complement to a vast organization of general propaganda, which must remain the chief foundation on which the maximum of means must be concentrated."

Mr. Jean Breteau, Chairman of the French National Union of Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Traders in a paper on the "Distribution of Citrus Fruits in European Markets" said:

"In France, the chain stores or multiple shops are becoming more and more interested in citrus fruits. Supermarkets are being opened, which attach great importance to their 'fruit and vegetable' counters and therefore to citrus fruits. A recent investigation by the Inter-professional Technical Center of Fruit and Vegetables, estimated at 8 percent the contribution of chain stores and multiple shops in the distribution of fruit and vegetables. This figure has already been exceeded and we may be certain that rapid progress will be achieved in this sector.

"Faced by increasing competition, the traditional retailers are endeavoring to improve their positions. To struggle effectively, they are often compelled to open a number of different lines. They can only hope to strengthen their one-line specialization in large towns and by improved service, presentations, and prices.

"On the other hand, retailers who extend the number of their lines find themselves sorely tempted to search for a purchasing solution which would save them attending the market. That is where the '100 percent service wholesaler' makes his appearance, who delivers to retailers.

"It would, in fact, be useful to know whether the tendency noted in France is to be found in the other countries and if so, whether we can assert as from today:

". . . that concentration is rapidly taking place at the retail state through the creation of supermarkets;

". . . that the practice of dealing in a variety of lines to meet competition from the chain stores is diminishing the importance of the specialized retailers;

". . . that a commercial circuit for fruit and vegetables and especially for citrus fruits is developing outside the markets.

"If these assertions were found to be correct, one would have to reckon with inevitable modifications in the import markets, if only as a result of possible direct links between the exporters and the more important buyers outside the markets."

Professor F. G. Crescimanno of Palermo University presented a paper on the index of ripeness of citrus fruits. He stated, in part:

"We have noted, in fact, in the context of a single agricultural country that the often highly sensitive variability of the climatic conditions of the producing areas leads to widely different conclusions in the case of a single production, not to speak of the difficulty of harmonizing in the case of certain citrus fruits, the index of ripeness worked out in a laboratory and the actual commercial ripeness, for example in the case of Clementines.

"It is, in fact, important to stress that it is not sufficient to fix a general limit for any one species of fruit, owing to the considerable heterogeneity of productions which typifies citrus fruit cultivation in Mediterranean countries. To take the example of oranges, a number of reclassifications would have to be effected in order to make possible a suitably differentiated appreciation.

"Moreover, the difficulty of reaching valid conclusions with regard to European production and consumption does not, in our opinion, justify further delays in the application of standards, if only on a temporary basis; the establishment of a few essential and basic standards should serve as a first step toward the solution of a problem which will always be liable to modifications and corrections.

"In the meanwhile, it would be opportune if the Delegations of the various member countries of CLAM were to fix the criteria according to which the limits of the indices of ripeness for the different varieties cultivated may be established.

"Today, however, it can no longer be doubted that not only must an average standard be adopted which would at the same time afford guarantees to the consumer countries, but also that new methods of determination must be discovered which would be better adapted to the manifold characteristics of the various producing areas and the numerous varieties grown."

Dr. Jose Royo Iranzo of the Department of Plant Chemistry of the University at Valencia, Spain, presented a paper on "Criteria of the Ripeness and Quality of Oranges." He reported, in part, on factors affecting quality.

"Concern for the external appearance of the fruit," he said, "requires, as a first and elementary principle, the elimination of all fruit that is either deteriorated or dirty, or bears marks or signs of damp mould, insects or arachnida, or presents abnormal shapes or unsuitable dimensions. Other factors influencing quality are a careful classification determining a high uniformity of sizes, the selection of pure varieties, the resistance to putrefaction, the typical colors of the variety, its brightness, high-class packing and all other details which contribute toward making the fruit attractive in the eyes of consumers.

"Edibility. An orange is said to be easily edible when, after its segments are chewed it is easy and pleasant to swallow with the juice. It is inedible when the taster swallows only the juice and is obliged to spit out the pulp or solid parts of the segments. Generally speaking, each variety has its particular 'edibility'; for instance, a Thompson orange will be a fruit of high 'edibility,' a 'late' quality Valencia orange one of medium 'edibility,' and the majority of varieties in Florida and the American tropical countries will have low 'edibility.' This is one of the reasons why in Florida the greater part of the crop is consumed in the form of fresh juice, either prepared in the citrus fruit industries, or by private consumers themselves squeezing the fruit.

"Flavour and aroma. These factors represent one of the most important ingredients of quality. A distinction should be drawn between the flavour and aroma of the 'select' fruits and those typical of each individual variety, and it would be extremely useful to be able to develop a scale of values including these concepts.

"Presence of pips. The presence of pips (seeds) constitutes a negative factor of quality, particularly if they are abundant.

"Percentage of juice. The higher the proportion of juice is to the entire fruit, the more profitable the latter becomes to the consumer.

"Brix degrees. Independently of the index of ripeness, a high figure read off on the refractometer will always be a positive factor of quality, since it will reflect the higher nutritive properties of the fruit.

"Vitamin content. One of the fundamental reasons why oranges are considered wholesome foods par excellence, is their vitamin content.

"Not only are the presence and proportion of Vitamin C important but also the presence and proportion of biofavencids or Vitamin P exert a

regulating influence on the permeability of the capillary blood vessels. The vitamin content is, therefore, one of the factors which must logically indicate good quality.

"Other nutritive factors. Alongside the most important nutritive factor represented by the Brix degrees, we may range others, among which a special place must be reserved to the nitrogen products, the proportion of which is related to the formol index. A more costly determination is that of the content and composition of the ash.

CONCLUSIONS

"Three conditions for determining ripeness:

- " - The calculation of the E/A (Brix-acid) ratio of the juice is very important for establishing the index of ripeness of the oranges.
- " - Each variety should have a corresponding index or E/A ratio, above which the oranges will be considered ripe.
- " - The establishment of this index for each of the varieties must be preceded by adequate experimental research, guaranteeing a statistical and practical value to the results obtained.

"The true quality of a consignment of oranges must be represented not only by the external factors, but also by the internal factors which relate to their flavour, aroma, nutritive value and vitamin content."

STATEMENTS BY DELEGATES IN THE ECONOMIC SECTION

The papers given at CLAM represent a sample of Mediterranean citrus research and the statements of delegates of the Economic Section, an example of thinking of CLAM citrus leaders on subjects of current interest.

The following statements are the substance of some remarks made, rather than direct quotations:

A delegate from France spoke vigorously on the Common Market and what it means to citrus producers. He emphasized that the Common Market is a reality, and a new entity of trade and, therefore, it will mean changes for all concerned. He pointed out that as the Common Market comes to full realization it will change the cost of shipping citrus to European markets depending upon whether the supplier is in or out of the common area. Some suppliers will find their costs increase as they have to pay the external tariff while other countries will have cheaper access to the same market. This will change the competitive situation.

He said, further, that supplying countries will have to organize their marketing in accordance with the new conditions and that they may have

to ship to markets where the costs are lower and perhaps give up some trade where they meet new competition. These remarks drew heavy applause.

He said that citrus consumption in Europe would be assisted by a more uniform price brought about by more uniform costs of transport and wholesale and retail margins. In the studies he had made of citrus marketing in Europe, they had found that the importer could expect a profit of about 2 percent, the wholesaler about 6 to 7 percent, and the retailer about 25 percent.

Speakers discussing a comparison of duties in and out of the Common Market, commented that one could not always compare duties between countries on the basis of the announced rate. It was pointed out that in France, while the duty seemed high, it was actually not applied to the total quantity of imports. Therefore, the duty rate in effect would be lower than if the announced rate were applied to the total quantity imported.

This speaker pointed out that West Germany has lower announced tariffs but they are applied on the total quantities imported and therefore, in effect, were higher by comparison with the French duties than the announced rates.

A British delegate spoke on the comparable competition between citrus and deciduous fruit. He pointed out that in the Common Market deciduous fruits will be virtually free of duty. Since the Common Market will have to import major quantities of citrus, which will be subject to the third country duties, it will place citrus in an unfavorable competitive situation compared with duty-free deciduous fruits. He said that consequently lower cost of deciduous fruit might be expected and such fruit would be favorably situated competitively. He added that the consumption of deciduous fruit should increase at the expense of the imported citrus.

Another representative of the British delegation said that as Britain considers joining the Common Market, its importers had recommended to the Government that Britain as a concession for joining should ask to either be exempted from the third country duties on oranges or that the duties be lower. He pointed out that Britain obtained nearly all of its supplies from third countries and the higher duties would only hurt British consumers.

On another occasion this speaker said that the British method of retailing was changing, and that in a recent study about 18 percent of the fruit and vegetables in Britain were sold in some kind of chain or self-service store. He also said that as the quantity of fruits and vegetables sold by self-service stores was increasing, it was noted that the size of the fruit and vegetable departments in these stores was also growing.

He commented that in the United Kingdom the chain tends to buy fruit which was usually packaged by the importers, but that they selected certain quality and certain sizes. This meant that they could not import directly

since they would obtain many sizes and quality fruit they could not use. These British self-service stores therefore have preferred to buy in the market, and not from the producer.

He said that the chain stores in the United Kingdom tended to select the fastest moving items and not to offer a wide range of fruit. The British self-service store is a much smaller unit than the supermarket in the United States, and perhaps the selection of fruit might improve if in the future some stores are larger units.

A delegate from Morocco stated that CLAM should arrange to have the consumers informed of fruit supplies so that retail buyers may know the price they should pay and thus hold retailer margins in line. He remarked that in the Common Market the prices should be rather constant in order to encourage consumption.

There was some discussion of the disadvantages of auction selling. One delegate stated that because most of the fruit is already sold by private sales, auctions do not really reflect the market. He said that if all buyers had to buy at auction, the auction would then reflect the full weight of their demands, and therefore, might more accurately reflect the buying power. The practice of selling fruit at private sale and relating these sale prices to prices obtained at auction was regarded disadvantageous to the citrus marketer. Because of the growth of chain stores and self-service units (with larger buying units), he said the share of fruit sold at auction was declining.

Some European importers expressed another view on this, and pointed out that when large quantities of fruit were to be marketed they had found that the only effective way of disposing of them was through auction sales.

A delegate from Israel told the Economic Section that, with the prospect of very much larger supplies of oranges in the Mediterranean, it was going to be a problem to find markets for the expected supply, and all ways of reducing costs of marketing the fruit should be considered. In this respect, he pointed out that the duties to which third country fruit would be subject could only increase the cost of oranges to European consumers. He asked CLAM to recommend that the marketing of citrus be free in Europe and that there be no external tariff for third countries on oranges.

A French representative commented that if there were no duties in Europe, Spanish costs would be lower than in North Africa and that this would be unfavorable to the latter. He pointed out that the Common Market was a reality and that citrus suppliers could not expect that it would be favorable to all. He said that trade patterns in citrus might well change in accordance with the new situation created by the Common Market.

He stated that through CLAM there was a need for expanded studies of the changes that would be brought about by the Common Market, including the effect of duties and costs. He said there was a need for expert study of this subject regarding the problem of those associated with the Common Market and the problems of the third countries.

The Chairman commented that in view of the existence of the Common Market, and since CLAM was not a political organization it would not be proper for it to make recommendations which might involve the politics of the Common Market.

On another occasion the delegate from Israel rose to remark that one of the problems of marketing citrus juices was the practice of adulterating citrus products. He said that he was informed that one country operated a governmental laboratory whose sole purpose was to develop means of producing adulterated juices which could not be detected. He asked CLAM to make strong resolutions against such practices and to create a committee to urge scientists in all countries to direct efforts toward developing a technical method of identifying adulteration.

One delegate presented a novel idea on citrus promotion. He said that since the Mediterranean citrus countries have a varied interest in the Common Market, some being in it and some being out, a new outlook should be taken on the promotion of citrus consumption. He said that the efforts would best be expended to promote citrus consumption generally rather than promoting the sale of individual separate brands. He recommended a regulation whereby any one country or firm advertising a brand should also be required to spend an equal amount on promoting general citrus consumption without mentioning a brand.

A delegate from France speaking on the problems of the Common Market, said that while Eastern Europe could be an expanding market for Mediterranean citrus, it would grow slowly. He said that economic and technical aid was needed to develop the Eastern market. He pointed out that Eastern markets had no storage facilities for fruit and therefore could handle only small quantities. He suggested that funds and technicians could be made available to improve the handling and marketing facilities for southern fruit.

Resolutions of the Economic Committee

The Congress concluded its work with adoption of the following resolutions, and with summary by the chairman, given here in substance:

1. CLAM should continue to study the various sales methods practiced in the principal consuming countries that import (sales through auctions and contracts) and maintain the free systems of selling now used.
2. CLAM, with the cooperation of consuming countries, should complete the crop forecasts decided on at the beginning of the season with the announcement each week of the volume shipped, as this information will stimulate satisfactory sales.

3. CLAM should immediately call together a committee to study the problems of packing standards and formulate an index of citrus fruit maturity.
4. Consuming countries should associate themselves with the work of CLAM under arrangements to be established by CLAM.
5. CLAM should reconsider the recommendations of the publicity committee and launch a big advertising campaign, in view of the large volume of citrus to be marketed.
6. CLAM should set up a committee, backed up by technicians, and give it the necessary means to make a study of the whole scope of commercial trends, from a fresh approach. The object of this committee would be to find favorable solutions to maintaining citrus returns for all the Mediterranean countries.

Resolutions of the Agricultural Committee

1. CLAM should formulate a program that will step-up efficiency of production by dealing with problems of citrus fertilization through foliage analysis, etc.
2. CLAM should promote the establishment of three "pilot stations" of foliage analysis to perfect diagnostic methods applicable to all Mediterranean countries, and methods which can be used on an industrial scale.
3. CLAM should encourage the development of competent personnel to conduct foliage analysis on an industrial scale.
4. CLAM should urge the establishment in the agricultural research programs if each country has a group of specialists responsible for sampling and interpreting the results of analysis.
5. CLAM should solicit the participation of interested international organizations such as FAO, special United Nations funds, Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation in financing research centers and setting up technical teams to work in the field and in the laboratories and to facilitate the means of exchanging data.

Resolutions of the Industrial Committee

The Industrial Section did not pass any resolutions; however, they did suggest four fields in which further research would be productive.

1. Basic research in the "phyto-chemical characteristics" of all citrus in the Mediterranean basin should be continued and expanded.

2. A study should be made on the preservation of citrus juices and concentrates refrigeration by a cannery.
3. A study on the standardization of citrus products should be undertaken without delay.
4. CLAM should encourage fundamental research directed toward the detection of fraudulent practices, in order to protect natural citrus products.

Summary by the Chairman

The work of CLAM will continue to be that of studying means of dealing with the problem of marketing the expected over-production of citrus in the Mediterranean. While no specific solution has been indicated by the Congress, the entire work of the Congress has all added useful information on the subject.

The Congress has given CLAM substantial work to do. It now has the challenge of creating a new CLAM with an active program to assist in the solution of Mediterranean citrus problems.

APPENDIX

Papers presented at the Sixth Congress of CIAM at Nice, France
May 21 - 24, 1962

Industry (Products) Section

<u>Paper</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Language</u>
1. Production of Refrigerated Orange Juice and Transport to European Markets	A. Reig Feliu	Spanish
2. The Chimiurgy of Citrus Peel <u>1/</u>	Y. Vincent	English
3. The Use of Waste Products of Citrus <u>1/</u>	P. Dupaigne & J. P. Capo-Caneijas	English
4. Research on Citrus Nutrition	H. Rebours	French
5. Naringin in Citrus Juice <u>1/</u>	Aldo Buffa & Pierre Bellenot	English
6. Influence of Light on Citrus Juice <u>1/</u>	P. Dupaigne	English
7. Legislation Relating to Citrus Juice <u>1/</u>	G. D'Eaubonne	English
8. National and International Standardization of Citrus Juice <u>1/</u>	G. D'Eaubonne	English
9. Characteristics of Citrus in Algeria <u>1/</u>	Aldo Buffa & Pierre Bellenot	English
10. Characteristics of Orange and Grapefruit Varieties in Morocco <u>1/</u>	R. Huet	English
11. Production of concentrated Citrus Juice in Morocco <u>1/</u>	G. Gouin	English
12. Compulsory Use of Juice in Soft Drinks in Morocco. <u>1/</u>	G. Roebben	English
13. Nutritional Properties of Canned Citrus Juice <u>1/</u>	J. Lavollay, J. Kayser, J. Saubert & J. Neumann	English
14. Recent Work on the Analysis of Citrus Juice	F. La Face	Italian
15. Collective Advertising of Citrus Juice <u>1/</u>	J. Maignac	English
16. Methods of Distributing Citrus Juices in the U. S. <u>1/</u>	A. La Rocque	English
17. Chromatographic Terpenless Products of Citrus Oils	Guido & Rovesti	
The Aromatherapy of Orange Oil	Paolo Rovesti	English

1/ One page summary.

<u>Paper</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Language</u>
18. Method of Determining the Internal Quality Index of Oranges <u>1/</u>	Jose Royo Iranzo	English
19. Citrus Products and Modern Living <u>1/</u>	J. M. Lopez Bru	English
20. Composition of Israel Citrus Fruits <u>1/</u>	A. Ludin & Z. Samish	English
21. Problems Related to the Purity of Citrus Juice <u>1/</u>	G. Safina	English
22. New Utilizations of Essential Oils <u>1/</u>	S. Sabetay	English
23. Effects of Fruit Juices on Calcium Deficiency in the Diet <u>1/</u>	Y. Dupuis, P. Brun & P. Fournier	English
24. Bacteriological Hygiene in the Production of Citrus Juices of High Concentration <u>1/</u>	Cognerai- Devillers	English
25. A Study of Moroccan Essential Oil of Bergamot <u>2/</u>	R. Schab	French
26. A Comparison of Mediterranean Production and European Consumption of Citrus Products <u>2/</u>	M. Bitoun	French
27. Problems of Selling and Distributing Citrus Juices <u>2/</u>	M. Chavet	French
28. Selling Citrus Juices in Automatic Dispensers <u>2/</u>	M. Grosmangin	French

Economic Section

1. General Conditions for the Sale of Citrus Fruit	United Nations E.C.E.	English
2. Evolution of Citrus Consumption-- A Statistical Study	M. Cadillat	French
3. Orange Consumption in Europe	R. Witrant	French
4. Orange Consumption in Europe-- A Statistical Study	R. Witrant	French
5. Statistics in European Citrus Imports by Month	M. Cadillat	French
6. The European Orange Market Present Situation and Possibilities	R. Almazan	English
7. Consumption of Lemons and Future Prospects	C. Schifani	English

1/ One page summary.

2/ Not available.

<u>Paper</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Language</u>
8. General Advertizing and Its Results	V. Juan	English
9. Quality, Price, and Packing	R. Ribes Pla.	English
10. Citrus Fruit Traffic and Sales Transactions at Frontier Points	Lamarre & Pouderoux	English
11. Fixing Prices for Citrus Fruits, Need for Precise Information <u>1/</u>	J. Breteau	English
12. The Retail Stage	G. M. Duclert	English
13. The Distribution of Citrus Fruits in the Various European Consumer Countries -- Probable Evolution <u>1/</u>	J. Breteau	English
14. The Cost of Distribution--Retail Stage	G. M. Duclert	English
15. Sales Transactions--Reshipment-- Dispatching towards Wholesale Markets <u>1/</u>	Lamarre	English
16. The Verification of the Index of Ripeness of Citrus Fruit.	F. G. Crescimanno	English
17. Criteria of the Ripeness and Quality of Oranges with Reference to the European Trade.	J. Royo Iranzo	English
18. Citrus Research on Plant Chemistry in 1960-61.	E. Primo Yufera	English
19. A Recommendation for the Control of Citrus Quality	United Nations E.C.E.	French
20. Some Aspects of Standardization of Citrus Fruit Quality	C. Campardon (Ofalac)	French

Agrotechnical Section

1. General Report	H. Rebour	French
2. Recent Citrus Research at Boufarik	L. Blondel	French
3. Fertilization Trials at Boufarik <u>1/</u>	l. Blondel & L. Balestrieri	English Summary Report
4. Small Volume Spraying for Zinc Deficiency	E. Golan	English
5. Effect of Zinc Oxide Combined with ZineB upon Citrus Trees.	E. Golan	English
6. Effect of Spraying Clementine Trees with "Color Set"--(2,4,5--TP)	I. Cohen & A. Ben-David	English
7. Entomological Research at Jerusalem University <u>1/</u>	Z. Avidov	French

1/ One Page Summary.

<u>Paper</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Language</u>
8. Influence of Fertilization on Shamouti Oranges Grown on Heavy Soil	J. Pat & Y. Zafrir	French
9. Study of a New Orange Variety-- the Salustiana in Algeria	L. Amizet	Italian
10. Fungicides for Oranges	A. Comelli	French
11. Sprinkler Irrigation in Morocco	M. Bertin	French
12. Citrus Foliage Analysis	A. Bar-Akta	French
13. Dates for the Application of Nitrate Fertilizers	H. Rebour	French
14. Effects of UREA Sprays on Winter Growth in Citrus	L. Klein & S. P. Monselise	English
15. The Problem of Seeds in Clementines	L. Blondel & E. Barbter	English
	Summary Text	French
16. Controlling the Mediterranean Fruit Fly with Sprays	S. P. Garcia & J.M. Del Rivero	French
17. Research in Citrus Nutrition <u>2/</u>	H. Rebour	French
18. A Coordinated Mediterranean Program of Citrus Nutrition <u>2/</u>	Rapoport	French
19. Citron Culture in Italy <u>2/</u>	M. Fregoni	Italian
20. Vegetative Multiplication of Citrus	L. Blondel & G. Wuest	French



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

2/ Not available.

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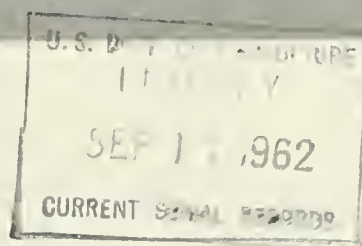
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Citrus Fruit
FCF 5-62
July 1962

WORLD ORANGE, LEMON CROPS DOWN;

GRAPEFRUIT UP SLIGHTLY



Oranges: Orange and tangerine production from the bloom of 1961 is estimated at a world record 403 million boxes. Mediterranean and U. S. production increased while northeastern Mexico and Texas suffered frost damage which will reduce production for several seasons. Drought and frost also reduced the Argentine crop.

If potentials are realized from new plantings, future world crops will be much larger.

Grapefruit: World grapefruit production from the bloom of 1961 is estimated at 49 million boxes, slightly below the preceding year. A hurricane in British Honduras and frost in Texas and northeastern Mexico reduced crops there. Production in Texas will probably be reduced for several years because of the damage. Output in British Honduras is expected to recover quickly.

Grapefruit production throughout the world is expected to continue at about current levels in the near future.

Limes: Total lime production is estimated at 4.4 million boxes, an increase of about 250,000 boxes over the previous year. Mexico's limes were uninjured by frost. Little change is expected in lime supplies in the near future.

Lemons: World lemon production from the bloom of 1961 is estimated at 41 million boxes, 5 million boxes greater than 1960 and about the same as 1958 and 1959. Heavy winter lemon supplies resulted in low prices in world markets.

Future crops can be much larger as new groves in the Mediterranean come into bearing.

This circular contains information published in a summary of similar title in the Foreign Crops and Markets supplemental issue of June 28, 1962.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55
annual 1959-61 1/

Oranges, including tangerines					
Area	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	
	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	
North America:					
British Honduras.....	68	450	718	50	
Cuba.....	1,830	2,475	2,500	2,500	
Dominican Republic.....	551	800	800	800	
Jamaica.....	604	650	600	700	
Mexico.....	17,740	20,818	21,507	14,000	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	187	340	119	250	
United States.....	130,256	129,560	121,535	138,600	
Total.....	151,236	155,093	147,779	156,900	
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria.....	9,489	11,826	6,677	8,000	
Cyprus.....	796	1,575	1,000	1,200	
Egypt.....	9,454	8,217	8,773	9,500	
Greece.....	4,170	6,072	6,362	6,960	
Iran.....	1,304	1,449	1,260	1,400	
Israel.....	9,210	15,525	11,673	13,000	
Italy.....	20,781	26,181	25,948	30,950	
Lebanon.....	2,161	2,362	2,220	2,460	
Morocco <u>3/</u>	6,190	12,548	14,094	14,220	
Spain.....	37,094	49,251	43,856	52,090	
Syria.....	83	185	183	180	
Tunisia.....	1,164	2,173	2,300	2,000	
Turkey.....	3,030	5,606	7,537	7,920	
Total.....	104,926	142,970	131,883	149,860	
Far East:					
Japan.....	16,960	30,831	34,807	33,040	
Taiwan.....	913	1,134	1,300	1,300	
Total.....	17,873	31,965	36,107	34,340	
No. Hemisphere total.....	274,035	330,028	315,769	341,120	
South America:					
Argentina <u>4/</u>	13,128	19,275	22,802	17,000	
Brazil <u>4/</u>	13,460	24,000	25,000	25,000	
Chile.....	850	1,417	1,433	1,390	
Surinam.....	187	208	93	140	
Uruguay.....	1,366	835	1,198	1,560	
Total.....	26,991	45,735	50,526	45,090	
Other Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia <u>5/</u>	4,279	4,611	5,349	5,140	
New Zealand.....	13	14	14	20	
So. Africa, Rep. of.....	7,831	11,370	8,500	12,000	
So. Hemisphere total.....	41,114	61,730	64,389	62,250	
World total.....	315,149	391,758	380,158	403,370	

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55,
annual 1959-61 1/

Grapefruit					
Area	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	
	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	
North America:					
British Honduras.....	269	250	261	30	
Cuba.....	212	200	200	200	
Jamaica.....	372	388	380	430	
Mexico.....	<u>6/</u>	276	386	140	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	512	1,000	622	900	
United States.....	42,960	41,620	43,300	43,100	
Total.....	44,325	43,734	45,149	44,800	
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria.....	74	172	138	120	
Cyprus.....	215	207	200	200	
Israel.....	1,422	1,934	1,725	1,800	
Morocco <u>3/</u>	128	228	370	400	
Spain.....	<u>6/</u>	54	110	150	
Total.....	1,839	2,595	2,543	2,670	
No. Hemisphere total.....	46,164	46,329	47,692	47,470	
South America:					
Argentina <u>4/</u>	328	882	1,146	600	
Surinam.....	65	120	50	80	
Other So. Hemisphere:					
Australia.....	150	201	184	180	
New Zealand.....	75	80	87	90	
So. Africa, Rep. of.....	437	581	600	900	
So. Hemisphere total.....	1,055	1,864	2,067	1,850	
World total.....	47,219	48,193	49,759	49,320	

Limes (Acid)					
Egypt.....	946	1,213	1,250	1,300	
Mexico.....	2,090	2,662	2,728	2,780	
United States.....	346	320	310	340	
Total specified countries..	3,382	4,195	4,288	4,420	

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55,
annual 1959-61 ^{1/}

Lemons

Area	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 ^{2/}
	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>
North America:				
United States.....	13,754	18,230	14,340	16,500
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria.....	288	463	232	200
Cyprus.....	162	295	300	300
Egypt.....	114	45	50	50
Greece.....	1,136	1,812	2,216	2,730
Israel.....	305	436	476	500
Italy.....	8,824	10,379	9,050	10,970
Lebanon.....	466	522	696	750
Morocco ^{3/}	161	151	276	190
Spain.....	1,401	2,838	2,132	2,710
Tunisia.....	267	493	435	500
Turkey.....	632	1,160	1,555	1,650
Total.....	13,756	18,594	17,418	20,550
No. Hemisphere total.....	27,510	36,824	31,758	37,050
South America:				
Argentina ^{4/}	1,936	2,547	2,556	2,000
Chile.....	688	1,160	1,218	1,250
Uruguay.....	172	232	290	320
Total.....	2,796	3,939	4,064	3,570
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia ^{5/}	417	463	442	390
New Zealand.....	52	47	51	50
So. Africa, Rep. of.....	135	275	300	300
So. Hemisphere total.....	3,400	4,724	4,857	4,310
World total.....	30,910	41,548	36,615	41,360

^{1/} Northern Hemisphere harvests begin in November of year shown and Southern Hemisphere in May following the year shown. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds. ^{2/} Preliminary. Southern Hemisphere estimated. ^{3/} Excludes production in areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. ^{4/} Includes unharvested production and fruit not of export variety or grade. ^{5/} Production from the bloom of indicated years is harvested the two following years, i.e., crop from the bloom of 1958 is harvested 1959-60. ^{6/} Negligible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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CITRUS
FCF 4-62
May 1962

U. S. SUMMER CITRUS: OUTLOOK

FOR COMPETITION IN EUROPE 1/

SUMMARY

Oranges: Supplies of competitive summer oranges are forecast at near record levels. Both Brazil and South Africa will probably be unable to sell all their available export-quality fruit. Abundant competing summer oranges are expected to result in lower prices throughout Europe. U. S. exporters will also meet increased competition in Canada as South Africa expands sales there.

Grapefruit: Competing summer grapefruit supplies are at record levels. Prices in Europe are expected to drop when South Africa markets its largest crop of grapefruit in 6 years. Exports will include over 100,000 boxes of grapefruit from Mozambique and Swaziland.

Lemons: Competitive supplies of summer lemons in European markets June through September 1962, are forecast at 1.95 million boxes, about the same as 1960, and 270,000 boxes less than 1961. Light competing supplies are expected from about August 15 to mid-October. This situation will probably improve the export marketing outlook for U. S. lemons in late summer.

1/ By J. Henry Burke, Marketing Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 1.--ORANGES AND TANGERINES: Production 1957-61 and exports to Europe from principal suppliers competing with United States, summer seasons, 1958-62

PRODUCTION ^{1/}					
Origin	1957	1958	1959	1960 ^{2/}	Est. 1961
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes
Argentina ^{3/}	19.8	20.7	19.3	22.8	17.0
Brazil.....	20.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	25.0
Surinam.....	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2
South Africa, Rep. of..	8.4	8.9	11.3	8.5	12.0
Total.....	48.3	52.8	54.9	56.5	54.2
:					
:					
EXPORTS TO EUROPE ^{4/}					
Origin	1958	1959	1960	1961 ^{2/}	Est. 1962
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes
Argentina.....	.23	.08	.02	.06	.05
Brazil.....	2.08	3.18	3.50	3.09	3.50
Surinam.....	.07	.13	.08	.05	.05
South Africa, Rep. of..	6.00	6.18	8.11	6.15	8.90
Total.....	8.38	9.57	11.71	9.35	12.50

- ^{1/} Year of bloom, August and September. Boxes of 70 pounds.
^{2/} Preliminary.
^{3/} Includes unharvested production, about one-half of the total.
^{4/} Shipments to Europe, May through November of the year shown.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

Table 2.--LEMONS: Production 1957-61 and exports to Europe from principal suppliers competing with United States, summer seasons, 1958-62

PRODUCTION 1/					
Origin	1957	1958	1959	1960 2/	Est. 1961
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes
Argentina 3/.....	2.50	2.94	2.55	2.56	2.00
Chile.....	.58	1.06	1.16	1.22	1.25
South Africa, Rep. of...	.16	.32	.28	.30	.30
Italy (est. Verdelli)...	1.70	1.70	1.49	1.16	1.45
Total 4/.....	4.94	6.02	5.48	5.24	5.00
EXPORTS TO EUROPE 5/					
Origin	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/	Est. 1962
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes
Argentina.....	.01	6/	6/	6/	6/
Chile.....	.11	.03	.08	.08	.05
Italy 7/.....	.93	1.64	1.31	1.68	1.25
Spain 7/.....	.31	.54	.34	.25	.45
South Africa, Rep. of...	.16	.14	.17	.20	.20
Total.....	1.52	2.35	1.90	2.21	1.95
Mediterranean only:					
June and July					
Italy.....	.55	1.16	.86	1.20	1.00
Spain.....	.22	.40	.28	.20	.40
Total.....	.77	1.56	1.14	1.40	1.40
Aug. and Sept.					
Italy.....	.38	.48	.45	.48	.25
Spain.....	.09	.14	.06	.05	.05
Total.....	.47	.62	.51	.53	.30

1/ Year of bloom, July, August, and September. Boxes of 76 pounds.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes unharvested production, about half of the total.

4/ Spanish summer production not estimated separately.

5/ Shipments to Europe June through November.

6/ Less than 10,000 boxes.

7/ Shipments to Europe June through September.

Table 3.--GRAPEFRUIT: Production 1957-61 and exports to Europe from principal suppliers competing with United States, summer seasons, 1958-62

PRODUCTION <u>1/</u>						
Origin	1957	1958	1959	1960 <u>2/</u>	Est. 1961	
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	
Argentina.....	.78	.85	.88	1.15	.60	
Brazil.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	
Mozambique.....	.07	.09	.10	.10	.15	
Surinam.....	.07	.14	.15	.13	.15	
South Africa, Rep. of...	.40	.50	.58	.60	.90	
Total.....	1.62	1.88	2.01	2.28	2.10	
:						
:						
EXPORTS TO EUROPE <u>3/</u>						
Origin	1958	1959	1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	Est. 1962	
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	
Argentina.....	.04	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	
Brazil.....	.02	.02	.06	.05	.05	
Mozambique.....	.06	.08	.07	.08	.10	
Surinam.....	.09	.15	.12	.06	.10	
South Africa, Rep. of...	.38	.34	.42	.46	.60	
Total.....	.59	.59	.67	.65	.85	
:						

1/ Year of bloom, August and September. Boxes of 80 pounds.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Shipments to Europe May through November of the year shown.

4/ Less than 10,000 boxes.

REPORTS ON COMPETING AREAS

Argentina 1/

Frosts in June 1961, and drought have reduced the prospects for the Argentine 1961-62 citrus crop. Orange and tangerine production are forecast at 17 million boxes, and lemons at 2 million boxes, and grapefruit at 600,000 boxes. These are rough appraisals. The orange and tangerine crop harvested probably will be only half of the 17 million boxes estimated to be produced.

Exports of oranges totaled 66,000 boxes in 1961 (table 4). Internal transport difficulties, costs, and greater demand for processing fruit will probably keep exports at low levels--not over 100,000 boxes in 1962. It is unlikely that many lemons and grapefruit will be exported in 1962.

In 1960, Argentina imported 23 tons of lemons and 1,418 tons of oranges from Brazil. Data are not available on 1961 trade, but it is thought to have been small.

Buenos Aires is the major citrus market in Argentina and in 1961 citrus sales there were reported as follows in 55-pound sacks or boxes:

Oranges	435,000 boxes
Tangerines	288,000 "
Lemons	124,000 "
Grapefruit	81,000 "

The increasing demand from processors is reported to be changing the domestic market, affecting both the quantity of fresh fruit sent to Buenos Aires and the prices paid growers.

The importance of processing is increasing and several new plants will open in 1962. A large plant is to be constructed at Concordia in Entre Rios as a project of the Province of Entre Rios. This plant, financed by an Inter-American bank loan of \$1.6 million will probably be in operation in 1963.

Exporters say the value of the Argentine peso is the most important factor regulating exports. In April 1962, the peso was about 95 to the dollar. The Argentine Government is reported to have placed a 20 percent surcharge on all imports, and raised the sales tax from 10 to 13 percent. This will increase export costs.

1/ Based on information from Quentin R. Bates, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

All export citrus has to be hauled long distances to Buenos Aires. The following are reported to be the April 1962 rates from major citrus areas:

<u>Citrus area</u>	<u>Rail freight rate in</u> <u>unrefrigerated cars</u>	
	<u>Pesos</u> <u>per metric ton</u>	<u>U.S. dols.</u> <u>per short ton ^{1/}</u>
Concordia to Buenos Aires	810	7.74
Tucuman " " "	1,191 to 1,424	11.37 to 13.60
Salta " " "	1,416 to 1,628	13.52 to 15.55

^{1/} Converted at 95 pesos to the dollar.

These freight rates will be increased, according to trade reports.

Sea freight rates for refrigerated stowage from Buenos Aires to Europe are quoted at 14 shillings, 6 pence (\$2.03) per box.

At these freight rates, the cost of transport from citrus areas to Europe will cost \$2.28 per box from Concordia, \$2.43 per box from Tucuman, and about \$2.50 per box from Salta.

New citrus plantings are said to have slowed down in the San Pedro district near Buenos Aires; however, increased production is expected from this late orange district in the next few years.

Brazil ^{1/}

Brazil has continuing disease and pest problems which reduce the full potential of production.

All sweet oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit are now grown on tristeza-tolerant scion rootstock combinations. Even though grapefruit is grown on tolerant stock, tristeza is reported to hold back tree growth. Small-size fruit results.

Some growers have inarched trees to attain resistance to the virus exocortis. While this may save the trees, these inarched plants are said to be below average vigor. New virus-free clones are becoming available for use with Rangpur lime rootstock.

A program is in operation to eradicate citrus canker in the quarantined area of the State of Sao Paulo; a strict quarantine is still in effect covering the movement of citrus fruit and plants from the affected area.

Official Brazilian data on citrus production are not believed to be accurate ^{2/}. These Brazilian official data indicate an orange crop of over 50 million boxes for the current season (1961 crop). However, the

^{1/} Contains information from W. Garth Thorburn, Agricultural Officer, American Consulate General, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

^{2/} See FAR Report No. 109.

harvested production probably will be less than 20 million boxes. The following comparison indicates the writer's guess as to probable commercial supplies. 2/

State	Average 1949-53	1956	1961
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil boxes
Oranges:			
Sao Paulo.....	2.6	5.2	7.8
Rio Grande do sul.....	.4	.5	.6
Parana.....	.3	.3	.4
Santa Catarina.,.....	.6	.5	.5
Minas Gerais.....	1.2	1.0	1.2
Rio de Janeiro.....	3.5	1.5	2.0
Other States.....	3.5	3.0	3.5
Total.....	11.9	12.0	16.0
Export variety and grade:	1.5	2.0	4.0
Tangerines:			
Total.....	2.0	3.0	3.5
Oranges and tangerines:			
Total.....	13.9	15.0	19.7
Lemons:			
Total.....	.4	.5	.5
Grapefruit:			
Total.....	.3	.3	.3

The sizes of export oranges are expected to exceed the 1961 marketed crop. The fruit is reported to be quite clean indicating quality may also be improved this season. Exports in 1962 are expected to be higher than last year in spite of the heavy competition from South Africa.

Brazilian citrus growers are facing increasing production costs in terms of cruzeiros, but costs in terms of foreign exchange are lower. In 1957, the cost of caring for a hectare (1 hectare equals 2.471 acres) of oranges was estimated at 6,720 to 11,520 cruzeiros compared to 18,000 cruzeiros in 1962. In 1957, the exchange rate was 67 cruzeiros to the dollar compared with 310 in March 1962. At these costs and exchange rates, the dollar cost of orange culture was \$41.00 to \$70.00 per acre in 1957, and \$24.00 per acre in 1962.

2/ See FAR Report No. 109.

The Brazilian citrus exporter is also facing increased costs in terms of cruzeiros due to inflationary changes in the exchange rate, but as in the case of growers, aggregate costs in terms of foreign exchange are lower. In 1962, exporters will pay 100 percent more for box shock, 25 percent more for paper wraps, 50 percent more for nails and wire, and 60 percent more for rail freight in terms of cruzeiros, according to trade sources. Citrus exporting is a gamble on foreign exchange rates.

Sea freight rates for refrigerated shipment to England are also reported at 14 shillings (\$1.96 per box), an increase from \$1.40 per box reported to have been paid in 1961.

Interest in citrus processing is increasing. Essential oils and citrus leaf and blossom products continue to be produced and there is talk of establishing large citrus juice plants. None of these have become a reality to date, but at least one large grower is producing a bottled orange and lemon drink. This new venture indicates improved prospects for marketing citrus juices and citrus-flavored soft drinks in Brazil.

Chile 1/

Frost in August and September 1961 injured some orange plantings and the 1961 crop is estimated at 1-1/4 million boxes of "Thompson," Valencia and Washington varieties.

The 1961 lemon crop is estimated larger than last year in spite of the frost. The harvest will begin in May, 1962.

Last season, the price of export lemons were reported at \$4.60 to \$4.85 per packed box, f.o.b., Chile. Exports in 1961 totaled 2,924 metric tons, 69 tons to Argentina, 159 tons to Denmark, 2,562 tons to West Germany, and 134 tons to the Netherlands.

About 4,000 metric tons of oranges were imported into northern provinces of Chile from Salta, Argentina.

Nearly all of Chile's oranges and lemons are sold in the domestic market as fresh fruit; however, about 15,000 metric tons of oranges and 1,000 metric tons of lemons are estimated to have been used for juice and essential oil for the domestic soft drink industry.

Republic of South Africa

South Africa is expecting a very large citrus crop. The Sundays River area, which produces nearly one-fourth of the total crop, has recovered from last year's drought damage. Nearly two-thirds of the 1961 crop will be in the expanding, more humid, early producing districts--the eastern and northern Transvaal.

1/ By Jerome M. Kuhl, Acting Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Santiago, Chile.

In some areas there is serious concern about the amount of water held in dams for irrigation. Some growers believe that major areas may suffer from lack of water before the season is over, and this could result in a smaller crop than expected. However, if crop expectations are realized, South Africa will face its first serious marketing problem since the war. Total exports to Europe in 1962 are estimated at 8.90 million boxes compared to 6.15 million boxes in 1961, and 8.11 million boxes in 1960. Grapefruit exports in 1962 are estimated at 600,000 boxes compared to 460,000 boxes in 1961 and 420,000 boxes in 1960. Lemon exports in 1962 are estimated at 200,000 boxes, unchanged from last year. These estimates assume that South Africa will be unable to sell all fruit of export grade.

The South African Cooperative Citrus Exchange has had surveys made on both export and domestic marketing in the hope that improvements can be made in the sale of the increased supplies of fruit.

In 1962, expanded promotional work will be done in Europe. In 1961, Canada imported about 400,000 boxes of South African oranges and it is likely that imports will be higher in 1962.

South Africa is working on fruit treatments which will meet U. S. plant quarantine requirements in order to begin sales in the United States. According to trade reports, the lack of a satisfactory treatment for the false codling moth prevents trade at this time.

This season, sea freight rates to Europe are expected to remain the same at 8 shillings, 11 pence (\$1.24) per box on Conference Line ships, and 12 shillings, 5 pence (\$1.74) per box on chartered ships.

Citrus plantings are continuing in Southern Africa. In 1961, there were at least an estimated 6 million trees in the Republic, according to trade reports. Most of the young groves are oranges, including Hamlins, Clanors, Tomangos, and Premiers. Many of these are local mid-season varieties planted to fill the gap between the harvest of Navels and Valencias. Lemon plantings have stopped and some groves are being removed, according to trade reports.

Rough lemon rootstock is being replaced by tangerine, Troyer citrange, and Trifoliate stocks.

Nurseries are reported to be doing a good business and balled trees sold for 66 cents to \$1.00 each in 1961.

Tristeza continues to limit usable rootstock, and black spot is still a problem on fruit in some areas, particularly in poorly-cared-for groves. A new problem of fruit "greening" has been encountered in the Eastern Transvaal; the cause is unknown.

Table 4.--CITRUS: Exports from Argentina, Brazil, and South Africa, preliminary figures for 1961

Destination	ORANGES			LEMONS			GRAPEFRUIT		
	Argen- tina	Brazil	South Africa	Argen- tina	Brazil	South Africa	Argen- tina	Brazil	South Africa
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Austria.....	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--	1
Belgium.....	--	137	389	--	--	3	--	--	5
Denmark.....	--	--	129	--	--	1	--	--	4
Finland.....	--	35	75	--	--	5	--	2/	5
France.....	--	433	843	--	--	6	--	--	14
Germany, West...	64	267	924	--	2	13	--	8	20
Netherlands.....	--	929	485	--	--	5	--	1	8
Norway.....	--	10	189	--	--	2	--	--	2
Sweden.....	1	2/	377	--	--	12	--	--	12
Switzerland.....	--	--	69	--	--	2	--	2/	5
United Kingdom..	--	1,281	2,612	--	--	146	--	38	387
Canada.....	--	--	387	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Other.....	1	153	302	--	5	1	--	--	1
Total.....	66	3,245	6,829	0	7	196	0	47	464

1/ 10 months, January - October.
2/ Less than 500 boxes.

Processing is becoming more important, as indicated by the following tabulation of the quantity of fruit sold to processors:

Season	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons
	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes
1958	: 944	: 113	: 62
1959	: 937	: 118	: 88
1960	: 1,295	: 123	: 85
1961	: 1,436	: 151	: 106

The domestic sale of fresh citrus has also increased from about 1 million boxes in 1958 to over 1.5 million boxes in 1961.

In 1961, a new processing plant with a reported capacity of 150 tons of fruit per day and 15,000 tons per season, was constructed on the Letaba Estates in the Northern Transvaal. Frozen orange juice concentrate for export is the primary product.

Another plant in the Eastern Transvaal also produces some frozen juice and 65° Brix hot-pack and preserved concentrate. In 1961, this plant is reported to have used 30,000 tons of fruit.

These plants and the soft drink bottlers produce the industrial juices, while the fruit canners in Durban and Capetown pack most of the single-strength juice and grapefruit sections.

Single-strength orange juice exports are declining in importance, while exports of grapefruit sections and concentrated orange juice and bases are increasing.

Exports		
Year	Orange juice ^{1/}	
	Single-strength	Concentrates
	: 1,000 Imperial gals.	: 1,000 Imperial gals.
1958	: 594	: 357
1959	: 482	: 173
1960	: 183	: 285

^{1/} Official sources.

The United Kingdom is by far the most important customer, but in 1960 single-strength orange juice was sold to 43 countries and concentrated juice to 16. At present, there are no official data on the export of grapefruit juice and grapefruit sections.

Trade sources report 1961 exports of canned citrus products as follows: 1/

Commodity	: Exports to U. K.	: Total exports
	: Cases of 24 No. 2	: Cases of 24 No. 2
	: cans	: cans
Grapefruit sections	: 45,380	: 47,247
Grapefruit juice,	:	:
single-strength	: 1,523	: 4,133
Orange juice, single-	:	:
strength	: 40,972	: 83,116

1/ South African Fruit and Vegetable Cannery Association.

The official data on single-strength orange juice exports reported here in gallons include single-strength industrial juice and the canned juice given above in cases.

Producers of orange juice for export are assisted by special fruit prices from the South African Cooperative Citrus Exchange. The difference in the cost of oranges to be used in processing for domestic and export markets are shown below, as quoted by trade sources.

1961 cost		
Oranges	: For domestic juice	: For export juice
	: U.S. dols. per short	: U.S. dols. per short
	: ton	: ton
In "pockets" (30-lb. bags)	: 28	: 23
In bulk	: 22	: 18

Southern Rhodesia

Expanded citrus plantings are reported, and while most production is used for processing, fresh fruit exports in 1962 are forecast at 20,000 boxes, 9,000 boxes of oranges, 6,000 boxes of grapefruit, and 5,000 boxes of lemons.

Swaziland

In 1961, there were an estimated 250,000 young trees planted in Swaziland, and about an equal number ready to plant on prepared land, according to trade reports. Most plantings are grapefruit, and the quality will probably be superior to that of most South African districts.

All citrus from this area is marketed by the Cooperative Citrus Exchange of South Africa.

In 1962, exports from Swaziland are forecast at 90,000 boxes of oranges, 30,000 boxes of grapefruit, and 5,000 boxes of lemons.

Italy

Frost and low prices have played an important role in this citrus season. Spring frost and snow are reported to have heavily damaged unharvested oranges and tangerines in Capo D'Orlando, Lentini, and Calabria; however, it is unlikely that the 1962 orange crop will be reduced as a result.

Sicilian lemons have been selling at low prices from December 1, 1961, until April 1962. On February 26, 1962, lemons were sold for \$2.08 to \$2.16 per 76-pound box, f.o.b., Messina. A year earlier, March 6, 1961, the price was \$3.84 per box. The low price was the result of a very large Italian winter lemon crop. Fruit held on the trees became large for export and large quantities of fruit were used for products.

Large stocks of lemon juice and oil were on hand in April 1962, according to Italian trade sources. In March 1962, lemon oil could be purchased in Sicily for about \$3.00 per pound compared to about \$5.50 per pound a year earlier, and lemon juice for 13 to 16 cents per gallon compared to 22 to 28 cents per gallon last year.

The Italian trade expects that both juice and oil prices will rise in the summer, but an increase above 1961 levels seems unlikely.

Summer lemon Verdeli supplies are expected to be much lower than in the summer of 1961.

Italian lemon exports--June through September--are forecast at 1.25 million boxes compared with 1.68 million boxes in 1961. The crop seems much the same size as 1960. In that season, packed boxes of lemons sold in Messina for \$3.75 per box in June and July, \$6.00 per box in August, \$6.25 per box in September, and about \$6.00 per box in October. While prices may not rise to these levels this season, the highest prices for summer lemons will probably be paid August through October.

Spain

The summer lemon crop is estimated to be very much larger than 1960. Exports from Spain--June through September, 1962--are estimated at 450,000 boxes compared with 250,000 boxes in this period of 1961.

This season, Spanish lemon exports to March 18, 1962, totaled about 800,000 boxes, nearly 200,000 boxes larger than the previous season to this date.

Larger supplies of summer lemons from Spain will partly offset the shortages expected from Italy, particularly in June and July.

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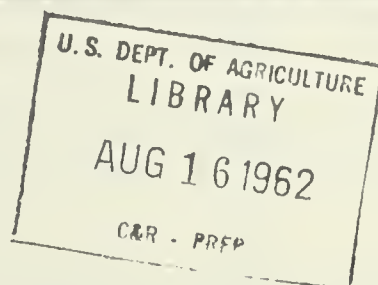
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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FCF 3-62
April 1962

JANUARY FREEZE HURTS

MEXICAN CITRUS 1/

The eastern citrus areas of Mexico suffered heavy freeze damage January 10-13, 1962. All of the State of Nuevo Leon and most of the State of Tamaulipas were affected.

These States contain about 100,000 acres of oranges and tangerines--about half of the estimated planted area and production in Mexico.

More important, these two States produce all of Mexico's orange and tangerine exports. Therefore, Mexico's place in international citrus trade in the immediate future and the next few years hinges on the extent of the recent freeze damage.

SUMMARY

Freeze damage to citrus in northeastern Mexico will cause shortages of oranges in Mexico for several years; and oranges for the 1962-63 season will be high in price.

Mexico's citrus industry will be affected in many ways. Not only will consumption of fresh fruit be reduced, but juice factories will probably be unable to obtain normal supplies of fruit. Both domestic and foreign markets will suffer from the shortages of processing fruit.

1/ By Burl Stugard, agricultural attache, and J. Henry Burke, marketing specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service.

In the domestic market, soft drinks are under price control, but since the cost of juice to make soft drinks will undoubtedly increase, it may be necessary to increase the price of soft drinks if they are to continue to be supplied. Also due to the high prices of fruit, there will be little or no processing for export for the next 3 years; Mexico may have to import hot-pack orange juice concentrate to supply its soft drink industry.

Full recovery in the area--which grows nearly all of the oranges and tangerines exported from Mexico--is not expected until 1967. Therefore, Mexico will not compete with the U. S. citrus industry in either Canadian or European markets for fresh fruit or orange juice during the period of recovery. It is also possible that Mexico may import U. S. oranges during the 1962-63 season.

In the past, Mexico has imported from the United States about as many oranges as it has exported to the United States. Most of the U. S. oranges which Mexico has imported have come from the West Coast. It is now possible that while these imports will be maintained, oranges from the Gulf Coast will also find a market in Mexico.

The extent to which U. S. exporters will be able to take advantage of this market opportunity will depend largely on Mexican Government policies. Exports to Mexico can be stopped entirely by embargoes. In 1961 and 1962, the State of Baja California embargoed all imports of California oranges.

The following appraisal was made between February 12 and 16, 1962, on a trip to the major citrus-producing areas in northeastern Mexico.

Characteristics of the Freeze

The freeze occurred after a prolonged period of dry cold weather and the trees were mostly dormant. Temperatures from January 9-13 then fell to minimums of 14 to 17 degrees Fahrenheit, and in some areas were below freezing for over 48 hours. On the last day of the freeze it was observed that where the temperature had dropped to 19 degrees in the morning, it rose to 50 degrees in the afternoon. The trees were therefore subjected to a very rapid rise in temperature after the cold weather was over (Table 1).

In the month following the freeze, the weather continued dry and warm. Temperatures generally were not lower than 40 degrees and were as high as 100 degrees in some places. There were many days in February with temperatures in the 80's and a few in the 90's.

NUEVO LEON

Cadereyta-Allende

The citrus district between Cadereyta and Allende--near Monterrey-- is mostly unirrigated. When seen in January 1961, it was poorly cared for,

Table 1.--Maximum and minimum temperatures, General Teran, Nuevo Leon, January 1962

January	:	Maximum	:	Minimum	:	January	:	Maximum	:	Minimum
	:	- - Fahrenheit - -	:		:		:	- - Fahrenheit - -	:	
1	:	69	:	34	:	16	:	59	:	28
2	:	66	:	36	:	17	:	66	:	48
3	:	70	:	34	:	18	:	52	:	48
4	:	70	:	34	:	19	:	55	:	52
5	:	73	:	57	:	20	:	57	:	48
6	:	68	:	36	:	21	:	48	:	45
7	:	63	:	30	:	22	:	72	:	46
8	:	70	:	30	:	23	:	84	:	41
9	:	77	:	36	:	24	:	45	:	38
10	:	66	:	23	:	25	:	46	:	38
11	:	41	:	21	:	26	:	54	:	50
12	:	34	:	10	:	27	:	72	:	30
13	:	50	:	19	:	28	:	72	:	30
14	:	70	:	37	:	29	:	69	:	28
15	:	80	:	43	:	30	:	69	:	30
	:		:		:	31	:	72	:	36

1/ Meteorological records of the Citrus Experiment Station, General Teran, Nuevo Leon. Secretaria De Agricultura y Ganaderia, Instituto Nacional De Investigaciones Agricolas.

and in the last 10 years has produced only two or three fairly normal crops. In other years, lack of rain has caused crop failures. When observed in February 1962, it was noted that there had been many new plantings of citrus trees during 1961, and in general, the groves had been cultivated and were in much better condition than a year earlier.

The increased interest in citrus culture, both cultivation and fertilization, was probably due to the good set of fruit that resulted from rains brought in by Hurricane Carla.

Freeze damage was severe. Trees 5 years and under were generally killed to the ground. Nearly all new plantings made in 1961 were completely destroyed.

Groves with differences in elevation of 100 feet had trees killed in the low part of the grove, but trees at the higher elevation were showing some growth by February 14, 1962.

Trees 15 and 20 years old with maximum damage were split to the ground and killed. Most of the bearing groves seemed so damaged they would have to be cut back to 3 to 4 feet from the ground. A small percentage, perhaps 5 percent, of the producing acreage was left in such condition

that it can produce any significant quantities of fruit in the next 5 years.

Very little orange production may be expected from this unirrigated district in the next 10 years, and the recovery rate will be largely dependent on the amount of spring rainfall in 1962.

Montemorelos

This is one of the major citrus areas in the State of Nuevo Leon. Here some of the best cultural care in Mexican citrus is to be seen, and about 40 percent of the groves are irrigated. This irrigated area accounts for about 75 percent of the orange production in this district. Citrus growing has been profitable, prices have been high, and this has encouraged the good cultural care.

When the cold weather hit in January, there was a very large crop of fruit on the trees estimated at 12 to 15 million boxes.

The freeze damage is considered to be the most severe ever experienced by this area, and much worse than the last freeze, in 1951.

This expanding citrus area had many nursery trees. Local estimates indicate that at least 80 percent of these trees were destroyed--a loss of about 500,000 young orange trees. It will require about 2 years to grow replacements.

Some growers will probably try to purchase trees from undamaged citrus areas south of Valles or in the State of Veracruz, but purchases from these areas will undoubtedly be small since the high prices will encourage plantings in competing areas.

Local estimates indicate that many orchard-planted citrus trees up to 5 years of age were destroyed and will have to be replaced. At the time of the freeze there were around 6 million producing and about 2 million non-producing citrus trees in the State of Nuevo Leon. It is, therefore, possible that nearly 2 million non-producing citrus trees were destroyed or heavily damaged.

The condition of freeze-damaged producing orange trees was observed to be quite different from that in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. In the Rio Grande Valley the trees were completely defoliated, the damaged leaves having been shed by February 1962. In the State of Nuevo Leon, practically all of the dead leaves on freeze-damaged trees remained on them as late as February. Defoliation did not occur until new growth started.

Differences in degrees of damage were observed. There was a difference in damage in high and low ground--trees on higher ground were less severely damaged than those on low ground.

Trees which had no off-bloom fruit seemed to be less damaged than trees which had a crop of off-bloom fruit. This out-of-season fruit, about 1 inch in diameter at the time of the freeze, was probably the result of a bloom which occurred in September or October as a result of a heavy rain from Hurricane Carla. The trees having off-bloom fruit were probably less dormant than those which had only the regular crop.

There seemed to be very little difference in damage between irrigated and unirrigated groves.

There was no indication of life in eucalyptus trees, and all of the leaves were dead. Some eucalyptus trees, even those 40 years old, were being cut down.

In an attempt to evaluate damage, two orange trees were cut off about one foot from the ground at the citrus experiment station near General Teran. The cut in one tree about 5 or 6 years old, with cracks in the bark and no growth, showed that the wood was absolutely dry all the way to the center. The other cut tree, about the same age, had a growth throughout of shoots about 1 to 2 inches long. Examination of the trunk of this tree indicated that while there was moisture under the bark at the cambium layer, and some moisture in the heart of the tree for a diameter of about an inch, there was an area of wood perhaps 2 inches wide that seemed to be as dry as the tree which was dead. This would seem to leave some question as to the recovery of trees showing growth in February 1962; some trees showing early growth may not survive because of the wood damage in major framework limbs and trunk. Most of the groves which showed no indication of growth also showed a little splitting. However, splitting might occur later.

Some trees were showing a flush of growth. Such trees probably comprised 10 to 15 percent of the total area. This flush of growth was very uneven; in a few cases--mostly in tangerine groves--it covered the entire tree. In other areas, only one or two limbs of a tree were showing a flush of growth. There was a great deal of difference in individual trees in the groves--while some trees showed growth, other nearby trees showed no evidence of recovery. Therefore, it would seem that the ultimate damage will leave the groves in a very uneven condition.

Linares

Linares, 50 miles south of Montemorelos, and the nearby citrus area of Hualahuises are said to contain about 1-1/4 million bearing sweet oranges, and about 1/2 million citrus trees not in bearing--about one-fourth of the citrus in the State of Nuevo Leon.

Most of the orange groves are full bearing, from 15 to 25 or 30 years of age. Some tangerines are also grown here, as well as small quantities of grapefruit. The damage observed here had some of the same characteristics as in the northern area near Montemorelos. Generally the eucalyptus in the area seemed dead; however, a few trees had green leaves.

The temperatures and duration of low temperatures were perhaps more favorable than at Montemorelos.

It was observed that young orchard-planted citrus trees up to 4 or 5 years of age were killed by the freeze, and that all of the young trees not banked with earth were damaged. Some of the young plantings, 1 to 3 years of age, which had been banked with earth showed life and growing sprouts just under the bank, but from field observations, not more than one-fourth of the unprotected trees under 5 years of age could be expected to survive.

In general, full-bearing groves were completely defoliated. However, except on limbs where growth had started, most of the dead leaves had remained on the trees for a month after the freeze. There was some difference in damage between high and low ground. There was more damage to diseased trees, and trees which had crops of small off-bloom fruit.

Grapefruit and tangerine trees seemed to be responding more rapidly than orange; some were ready to burst into full bloom and can be expected to set a nearly normal crop for the 1962-63 season.

Recovery of trees in orchards was again observed to be uneven. By mid-February, some trees showed green sprouts from top to bottom while adjacent trees had little or no growth. Where damage was most severe in bearing groves, trees will have to be cut back from 4 to 5 feet from the ground; to grow a complete new bearing surface will require at least 3 to 4 years. The least damaged groves would seemingly have little or no dead wood in them and only slight pruning should be necessary to return them to normal condition. These trees can be expected to have at least 75 percent of a normal crop in the 1962-63 season. But not over 25 percent of all of the groves were in such satisfactory condition.

In February 1962, growers were estimating their crop for the 1962-63 season at 25 percent of normal. However, judging by field observations, the crop could be somewhat larger than this--perhaps 40 percent of normal.

For the damaged groves, recovery will perhaps be slower and it may be 4 to 5 years before the area returns to normal and again have a crop as large as that which was ready to be harvested at the beginning of 1962. The Linares area will probably return to normal production somewhat sooner than the districts around Montemorelos.

The cultural care observed in the Linares area seemed quite good. In many groves which had been frost damaged, the trunks of the trees had been whitewashed. The training and shape seemed to be quite good, as did pruning practices. Many of the frost-damaged groves had been irrigated or were being prepared to be irrigated, and some groves had been given a light fertilization.

SAN LUIS POTOSI AND TAMAULIPAS

Valles

In the freeze of 1951 there was some loss of tropical plants around the town of Valles, and the lime area was hurt. In the freeze of 1962, the damage in this southern citrus district was much less and was confined to such tropical plants as, papaya, bananas, and mangoes. Little or no damage to citrus was seen. Citrus areas south of Valles escaped harm, and there was very little damage in the region of Mante.

The first apparent frost damage was about 10 miles south of the town of Victoria in the State of Tamaulipas.

DAMAGE APPRAISAL

Frost damage to Mexican citrus was appraised over a period of 3 days, about a month after the frost occurred. Such an early appraisal can, of course, only be preliminary.

The Mexican Department of Agriculture estimates the 1961-62 crop loss in Nuevo Leon as 50 percent of early oranges, 20 percent of Navels, 100 percent of Valencias, 50 percent of tangerines, and all of the grapefruit. The crop was reduced to that harvested before the freeze, plus the fruit salvaged by juice plants in the month following the freeze.

The citrus industry's rate of growth has definitely been retarded, since all of the nursery trees and nearly all trees under 5 years of age have been killed. It will be difficult to obtain nursery trees from undamaged citrus areas and, therefore, Nuevo Leon cannot resume expansion for 2 or 3 years.

Citrus production in Nuevo Leon can hardly be expected to return to pre-freeze normals until the 1966-67 season. Judging by preliminary evaluation of freeze damage, the recovery rate is indicated in Table 2.

Table 2.--Orange and tangerine production; estimated recovery in Mexico, 1961-62 through 1966-67

Crop year	:	:	:
beginning Nov. 1	:	State of Nuevo Leon	:
	:		Total Mexico
	:	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
1961-62	:		
Pre-freeze	:	(12,000 - 15,000)	(22,000)
Post-freeze	:	4,000 - 6,000	13,000 - 14,000
	:		
1962-63	:	4,000 - 6,000	13,000 - 15,000
1963-64	:	6,000 - 7,000	15,000 - 16,500
1964-65	:	7,000 - 9,000	16,500 - 19,000
1965-66	:	9,000 - 11,000	19,000 - 20,000
1966-67	:	11,000 - 15,000	20,500 - 22,000

Source: Estimate based on FAS field trip, February, 1962.

Official Business

MARKETING SITUATION

After the freeze, fruit was salvaged by sending it to juice plants, both in Texas and Nuevo Leon. In the month following the freeze, about 600 to 700 metric tons of oranges per day were shipped to Texas processing plants. Taken from orchard to packinghouse, the fruit was then put in burlap bags, since it has to be in a container to be admitted into the United States. The fruit was then fumigated in Mexico under USDA inspection and shipped to the border.

Trade sources said that processors paid about \$5.00 per metric ton for such fruit at the Mexican packing plant. The Texas processors reportedly bought the fruit at the plant and paid the transportation to the border, plus the duty of 1 cent per pound--about \$20.00 duty per metric ton. Through their exports, the Texas processors hoped to recapture about 99 percent of the duty paid.

The frozen fruit used for processing had very low juice yield, and the fruit tasted in the orchard gave evidence that it was off-flavor by February. Shipments of frozen fruit to processors had ended by February 20, 1962. The volume salvaged was only a small percentage of the total crop.

ECONOMIC FACTORS (NUEVO LEON)

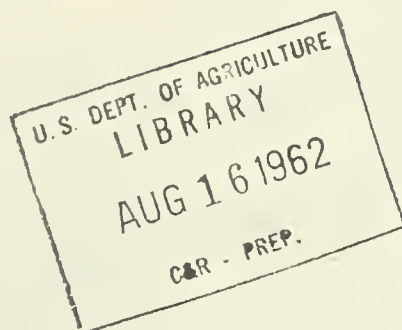
In 1961 and in January 1962, wages of field labor had probably increased from 12 pesos (\$1.00) per day to perhaps 15 pesos (\$1.20) per day. Wages of men in packinghouses ranged from 17 to 20 pesos (\$1.36 to \$1.60) per day, and women in packinghouses averaged about 15 pesos (\$1.20) per day.

The Mexican industry was seeking government assistance in February 1962, and had asked for loans to tide them over a rehabilitation period. In February, it was indicated that the Mexican Government might loan the area about 51 million Mexican pesos (\$4 million). These funds were to be made available through local banks for 3-year loans at an interest rate of 8 percent per year. The normal interest rate is 12 percent.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FCF 2-62
February 1962



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

TARIFF PREFERENCES BEGIN

IN EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The European Economic Community (EEC) moved into the second stage of its transitional period as of Jan. 1, 1962. At this time each of the Member States initiated a preferential import duty system for agricultural commodities by setting up schedules of "internal" rates applicable to Member States and "external" rates applicable to third countries.

The "internal" rates represent an initial move toward ultimate elimination of duties between the Member States while the "external" rates represent initial adjustments upward or downward toward the Common External Tariff. These rates for fresh and processed citrus fruits for the year 1962 are shown in Table I.

The proposed rates of the Common External Tariff (CXT) are also shown in Table I. Actual rates of the CXT, which have been the subject of eighteen months negotiation, have not yet been announced.

The effect of this action is to create margins of tariff protection for commodities produced within the Community. In addition to these tariffs, imports may be affected by the provisions of the Common Agricultural Policy for Fruits and Vegetables. The draft of the provisional CAP for Fruits and Vegetables is set forth in circular FDAP 2-62, February 1962.

Table I.--Citrus fruit tariffs of the Member States
of the European Common Market as of Jan. 1, 1962

EEC Tariff Numbers	Item	EEC CXT Percent	West Germany		Benelux		France		Italy*	
			Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
			Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
08.02 (A)	Fresh oranges: 3/15 - 6/14 6/15 - 6/30 7/1 - 8/31 9/1 - 9/30 10/1 - 3/14	15 15 15 15 20	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 13.0	9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1	15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.1	17.5 14.0 11.9 14.0 24.5	22.0 18.0 15.0 18.0 30.5	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 8.8
(C)	Fresh lemons	8	0	2.4	9.1	11.5	10.5	12.9	2.8	5.2
(D)	Fresh grapefruit	12	3.5	7.1	8.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	6.3	9.9
(E)	Other, fresh 1/	16	7.0	11.8	14.0	18.8	17.5	22.3		
20.06 (B)(II)(b): Canned grapefruit w/-sugar		27	14.0	22.1	21.0	27.0	24.5	31.5	11.2	19.3
(B)(III)(b): "		25	24.5	31.5	21.0	28.5	17.5	25.0	15.4	25.0
20.07 (B)	Juices, density of 1.33 or less:				2/				6/	6/
(11)	Citrus, lemon	21	7.0	13.3	2/10.5-12.6	21.0	21.0	27.0	9.1-12.6	15.4-21.0
	" other	21	11.5	18.2	2/10.5-12.6	21.0	21.0	27.0	9.1-12.6	15.4-21.0
VII	Mixtures:									
(a):	Of citrus and pineapple	22	11.5	18.5	12.6	22.0	21.0	27.0		
(c):	Other	24	3/10.5	4/17.7	12.6	24.0	21.0	27.0		
33.01 (A)	Essential oils of citrus, not terpenless	12	0	2.9	4.8	8.5	Free	5/2.9-8.5	15.0	20.0

* Information not yet available for all commodities

1/ Not including tangerines, clementines or mandarines

2/ Unsweetened citrus juices

3/ Applies to lemon and lime; other citrus 11.5%

4/ Applies to lemon and lime; " " 19.1%

5/ Other than orange

6/ With more than 15% sugar added

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February 1962

U. S. WINTER CITRUS: OUTLOOKFOR COMPETITION IN EUROPE 1/

SUMMARY

Oranges and tangerines (November 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962): The Mediterranean crop is estimated at 119 million boxes, 7 million boxes larger than last season, but 6 million boxes smaller than 1959.

Exports to Europe by Mediterranean competitors of the United States are estimated at 65 million boxes, compared with 61.3 million boxes last season. Winter orange prices in Europe are expected to be higher than last year, but U. S. exports will probably decrease (Table 1).

Grapefruit (September 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962): Competitive grapefruit supplies are slightly greater than last season, mainly due to larger crops in the West Indies. Total exports to Europe are forecast at about the same level as last season--2.16 million boxes, compared with 2.12 million boxes in 1960. U. S. winter grapefruit exports may increase because of the slowly growing European demand and larger U. S. supplies (Table 3).

Lemons (October 1, 1961 - May 31, 1962): The Mediterranean lemon crop is estimated at 19.3 million boxes, compared with 16.7 million boxes last season and 18.1 million boxes in 1959.

Competitive exports by Mediterranean suppliers, through May 31, 1962, are estimated at 9 million boxes, against 7.26 million boxes last year. Mediterranean winter lemon exports are expected to be the highest in the last 6 years, and the growing Eastern European market will take most of the increase. U. S. winter lemon exports will probably decline; but summer lemon prospects are good, owing to a small Verdelli crop in Italy (Table 2).

1/ By J. Henry Burke, Marketing Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 1.--ORANGES AND TANGERINES: Production 1957-61, and exports to Eastern and Western Europe from principal suppliers competing with United States, winter seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62.

PRODUCTION 1/

Origin	1957	1958	1959	Prelim. 1960	Estimated 1961
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes
Algeria.....	10.6	10.7	11.8	6.7	8.0
Cyprus.....	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.2
Greece.....	5.7	6.8	6.1	6.4	7.0
Israel.....	10.5	14.9	15.5	11.7	13.0
Italy.....	23.0	26.5	26.2	25.9	27.8
Morocco.....	11.0	12.3	12.5	14.1	14.0
Spain.....	40.1	37.0	49.3	43.9	46.0
Tunisia.....	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.0
Total Mediterranean..	104.0	111.2	125.2	112.0	119.0
Mexico.....	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.5	22.0
Total winter.....	124.7	132.0	146.0	133.5	141.0

EXPORTS TO EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE 2/

Origin	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Prelim. 1960-61	Estimated 1961-62
Algeria.....	7.0	6.2	7.6	6.7	7.4
Cyprus.....	.9	.7	.7	.7	.9
Greece.....	.4	.4	.9	1.0	1.2
Israel.....	8.1	9.6	10.0	6.7	7.0
Italy.....	7.1	6.3	6.9	6.2	7.0
Morocco.....	6.1	7.9	9.0	10.5	11.3
Spain.....	24.1	23.0	28.4	28.3	29.0
Tunisia.....	1.0	1.2	.9	1.2	1.2
Total Mediterranean..	54.7	55.3	64.4	61.3	65.0
Mexico 3/.....	1.0	.4	.4	.2	.4
Total winter.....	55.7	55.7	64.8	61.5	65.4

1/ Year of bloom, March-April. Boxes of 70 pounds.

2/ Crop year, November-October.

3/ Computed--total Mexican exports less U. S. and Canadian imports from Mexico.

Table 2.--LEMONS: Production 1957-61, and exports to Europe from principal suppliers competing with the United States, winter seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62

PRODUCTION ^{1/}					
Origin	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: Prelim. 1960	: Estimated 1961
	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.
	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes
Algeria.....	: 0.4	: 0.3	: 0.5	: 0.2	: 0.2
Cyprus.....	: .2	: .3	: .3	: .3	: .3
Greece.....	: 1.6	: 1.7	: 1.8	: 2.2	: 2.7
Israel.....	: .3	: .6	: .4	: .5	: .5
Italy.....	: 10.3	: 11.6	: 10.4	: 9.1	: 10.5
Morocco.....	: .3	: .3	: .2	: .3	: .2
Spain.....	: 1.2	: 2.0	: 2.8	: 2.1	: 2.7
Tunisia.....	: .3	: .4	: .5	: .4	: .5
Turkey.....	: 1.3	: 1.2	: 1.2	: 1.6	: 1.7
Total.....	: 15.9	: 18.4	: 18.1	: 16.7	: 19.3
Italy only:					
Winter (Oct. 1-May 30)	: 8.3	: 10.3	: 9.2	: 7.3	: 9.0
Summer (June 1-Sept.30)	: 2.0	: 1.3	: 1.2	: 1.8	: 1.5

EXPORTS TO EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE ^{2/}

Origin	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: Prelim. 1960-61	: Estimated 1961-62
Algeria.....	: 0.18	: 0.10	: 0.12	: 0.10	: 0.10
Cyprus.....	: .17	: .15	: .13	: .09	: .10
Greece.....	: .29	: .46	: .95	: .92	: 1.00
Israel.....	: .19	: .27	: .22	: .22	: .25
Italy.....	: 3.75	: 5.37	: 4.74	: 4.50	: 5.25
Morocco.....	: .10	: .07	: .09	: .11	: .15
Spain ^{3/}	: .58	: 1.21	: 1.56	: .90	: 1.60
Tunisia.....	: .15	: .12	: .15	: .10	: .10
Turkey.....	: .07	: .13	: .17	: .32	: .45
Total.....	: 5.48	: 7.88	: 8.13	: 7.26	: 9.00

EXPORTS TO EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE FROM ITALY ONLY (WINTER AND SUMMER)

Season					
Winter:					
Oct. 1-Jan. 31.....	: 1.95	: 2.78	: 2.37	: 1.97	: 2.50
Feb. 1-May 31.....	: 1.80	: 2.59	: 2.37	: 2.53	: 2.75
Total Oct. - May	: 3.75	: 5.37	: 4.74	: 4.50	: 5.25
Summer:					
June 1-Sept.30.....	: .93	: 1.73	: 1.47	: ^{4/} 1.40	: 1.25
Total.....	: 4.68	: 7.10	: 6.21	: 5.90	: 6.50

^{1/} Year of bloom March-April. Boxes of 76 pounds. ^{2/} Oct. 1-May 31, except as indicated. ^{3/} Nov.-Oct. ^{4/} Estimated (June-Aug. 1.35).

Table 3.--GRAPEFRUIT: Production 1957-61, and exports to Eastern and Western Europe from principal suppliers competing with United States, winter seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62

PRODUCTION ^{1/}

Origin	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: Prelim.: 1960	: Estimated 1961
	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.
	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes
Algeria.....	: .15	: .15	: .17	: .14	: .12
British Honduras.....	: .18	: .22	: .25	: .20	: .05
Cuba.....	: .20	: .20	: .20	: .20	: .20
Cyprus.....	: .20	: .20	: .21	: .20	: .20
Israel.....	: 1.60	: 1.96	: 1.93	: 1.73	: 1.80
Jamaica.....	: .38	: .36	: .39	: .38	: .43
Morocco.....	: .26	: .30	: .23	: .37	: .40
Spain.....	: .07	: .14	: .05	: .11	: .15
Trinidad and Tobago...	: .92	: .49	: 1.10	: .60	: .90
Total.....	: 3.96	: 4.02	: 4.53	: 3.93	: 4.25

EXPORTS TO EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE ^{2/}

Origin	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: Prelim.: 1960-61	: Estimated 1961-62
Algeria.....	: .06	: .11	: .08	: .06	: .05
British Honduras.....	: -	: .04	: .04	: .05	: .01
Cuba ^{3/}	: .06	: .09	: .09	: .10	: .05
Cyprus.....	: .15	: .16	: .20	: .22	: .25
Israel ^{4/}	: 1.06	: 1.29	: 1.50	: 1.17	: 1.20
Jamaica.....	: .03	: .06	: .06	: .05	: .07
Morocco.....	: .14	: .16	: .17	: .23	: .22
Spain.....	: .03	: .03	: .05	: .05	: .06
Trinidad & Tobago ^{5/} ..	: .12	: .14	: .15	: .19	: .25
Total.....	: 1.65	: 2.08	: 2.34	: 2.12	: 2.16

^{1/} Year of bloom, Feb.-April. Boxes of 80 pounds. ^{2/} September through June. ^{3/} Total exports. ^{4/} Israeli shipping boxes of 81.6 pounds net. ^{5/} Calendar years; chiefly to the United Kingdom.

REPORTS ON COMPETING AREAS

SPAIN 1/

Spain expects a slightly larger orange crop and a much larger lemon crop this season than last. Early orange varieties, Navels and non-bloods, will be in short supply, but the crop of blood and late oranges is expected to be heavy.

Total orange and tangerine exports are forecast at 29 million boxes (27 million boxes of oranges and 2 million boxes of tangerines), compared with 28.3 million boxes last season. Total lemon exports are forecast at 1.6 million boxes, 700,000 boxes higher than last year. Spain is expected to have good supplies of lemons through both the winter and summer seasons.

Spain: Citrus exports, November 1960 to July 1961

Country	: Oranges	: Tangerines	: Lemons	: Grapefruit
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: metric tons	: metric tons	: metric tons	: metric tons
West Germany	: 339.7	: 21.5	: 13.4	: .7
Belgium-Luxembourg	: 66.7	: 7.2	: .3	: .1
Czechoslovakia	: 1.8	: .4	: 1.4	: -
Denmark	: 13.7	: <u>2/</u>	: <u>2/</u>	: <u>2/</u>
France	: 135.5	: 7.0	: 11.2	: .1
Netherlands	: 80.0	: 3.0	: .7	: .1
Norway	: 22.9	: .1	: <u>2/</u>	: -
Sweden	: 40.8	: 2.7	: .1	: <u>2/</u>
Switzerland	: 21.9	: 9.4	: .7	: .1
United Kingdom	: 81.6	: 12.7	: .4	: .5
U.S.S.R.	: 7.6	: -	: -	: -
East Germany	: .9	: -	: 2.8	: -
Other	: 20.0	: 1.6	: .2	: .1
Total	: 833.1	: 65.6	: 31.2	: 1.7

1/ Includes information supplied by William G. Lodwick, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Madrid, Spain.

2/ Less than 50 tons.

Source: Spanish Fruit & Vegetable Syndicate data.

Production of all citrus varieties is trending upward, with many new groves of oranges and lemons yet to come into bearing, and continual new plantings. Other factors, however, limit the production potential. For example, production in areas affected with tristeza is reduced and, this season hot winds after the spring bloom and fall hail storms caused excessive shedding of young fruit.

Spain is rapidly changing its method of exporting fruit, switching from packing boxes to bulk rail and truck shipment. This season, some trade sources expect that 60 percent of exports will be by rail and truck.

Because of the short supply of non-blood oranges, prices will be high and processors will once again have limited supplies of fruit. Spanish juice production is not expected to increase, and prices are expected to be higher than last year.

ITALY 1/

The Italian citrus crop is forecast as follows:

<u>Variety</u>	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>
Oranges	815
Lemons	374
Tangerines	139
Bergamots	38
Citron	4

The orange crop is reported to have been damaged by storms which struck the Catania valley in late October. The total crop may be smaller than originally forecast. The winter lemon crop is large and the fruit sizes small in some areas. The lack of rain is said to have lowered quality.

The summer Verdelli set of fruit is reported smaller than last season. Due to the prospect of smaller summer lemon supplies, some winter fruit is expected to be held on the tree for harvest in the late spring or early summer.

Processing lemons will be in abundant supply, and juice and oil prices in Sicily are lower than last year.

The long-range outlook is for increasing supplies of oranges and lemons as new plantings come into bearing.

Switzerland, Austria, and southern Germany were the largest export markets for Italian oranges, mostly exported in bulk.

About one-third of Italy's lemon exports went to West Germany; the USSR and Eastern European countries purchased a similar quantity in 1960.

1/ Includes information supplied by Clayton E. Whipple, agricultural attache, and Norman J. Pettipaw, asst. agricultural attache, American Embassy, Rome, Italy.

The following were Italy's major citrus markets in calendar year 1960: 1/

Country	Oranges	Tangerines	Lemons
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>metric tons</u>	<u>metric tons</u>	<u>metric tons</u>
Austria.....	35	4	15
France.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	20
Germany, West.....	61	21	77
Poland.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	8
Netherlands.....	<u>2/</u>	2	<u>2/</u>
United Kingdom.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	13
Sweden.....	20	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Switzerland.....	32	4	9
Hungary.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	11
U.S.S.R.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	27
Others.....	14	4	25
Total.....	162	35	205

1/ Official station data

2/ If any, included in others.

ISRAEL 1/

Israel's citrus crop is estimated only slightly larger than last year. Desert winds and hot weather in the spring reportedly caused a heavy drop of young fruit. Orange sizes will be large as young groves come into production. A slightly larger grapefruit crop is expected.

Export demand for oranges is expected to raise prices. Prices of processing oranges also are expected to be higher.

Citrus acreage in Israel is increasing. In 1960, there were an estimated 46,000 acres of Shamouti oranges, 13,000 acres of Valencia oranges, 9,000 acres of grapefruit, and about 4,000 acres of lemons. Of these plantings, about 65 percent of the oranges are in bearing, 38 percent of the grapefruit, and 46 percent of the lemons.

Israel subsidizes its fresh and processed citrus exports. At the request of the citrus exporters the Israeli Government raised the subsidy rates in November 1961. Exporters will now receive a premium of .85 Israel pounds to the dollar above the official rate of exchange, compared with a subsidy of .70 Israel pounds last season.

Israel is extending its markets to North America. Efforts will be made to sell oranges in Canada again this season, and if Israel's marketing plans are carried out, small quantities of Israel Shamouti oranges will

1/ Includes information prepared by Jack B. Button and C. Mendelsohn, American Embassy, Tel Aviv, Israel.

be sold in the United States early in 1962. This fruit will be treated in transit for possible infestation with the Mediterranean fruit fly.

In 1960, Israel exported an estimated 14,600 metric tons of single-strength unsweetened citrus juices, 3,200 metric tons of concentrated juice, 3,000 tons of sweetened juices, and 3,100 metric tons of grapefruit sections.

Exports of orange juice in 1961 will probably be lower, judging by the expected demand for fresh fruit. The basic price of orange juice will probably be higher, but the increase in the export subsidy may mean only a small increase in the export price.

Israel continues an aggressive market development program for its citrus products in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Israel's single-strength orange juice sales have been expanding in Europe in the past 2 years.

GREECE ^{1/}

Greece forecasts a larger 1961-62 citrus crop:

Item	Estimated production	
	1960-61	1961-62 (forecast)
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>
Oranges.....	180.8	207.0
Lemons.....	76.4	94.0
Tangerines.....	22.8	21.0
Bitter orange.....	2.4	2.2
Citron.....	1.5	1.9

Production is expected to expand as new plantings come into bearing. In 1961, about 600,000 new citrus trees are said to have been planted; about 500,000 trees were planted in 1960.

In some producing areas, fruit and tree foliage was damaged by frost in January 1960.

Citrus exports increased in the 1961 season. Eastern Europe was the best market, taking 48 percent of total orange exports, 84 percent of lemon exports, and 41 percent of tangerine exports. Major markets were the U.S.S.R., East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Other good markets were Yugoslavia, France, and West Germany.

Greece is expanding citrus processing. In 1960-61, total juice exports in single-strength equivalents are reported as 6,250 metric tons of orange juice and 490 tons of lemon juice. West Germany and the United Kingdom were the most important markets. Juice was also sold in Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, and Algeria. Only small quantities went to Eastern Europe.

^{1/} From reports by Henry A. Baehr, agricultural attache, Athens, Greece.

TURKEY ^{1/}

Turkey expects a larger citrus crop this season, but marketing problems, transportation, credit, and packing facilities still limit exports. Total citrus production for the 1961-62 season is estimated as 6 million boxes of oranges, 1 million boxes of tangerines, 100,000 boxes of bitter oranges, and 1,650,000 boxes of lemons.

Reports indicate that citrus acreage is being rapidly expanded, and production may be expected to increase in the future. In 1961, there were 8.6 million citrus trees in Turkey. Production in the Mersin district is expected to rise 10 percent per year in the next few years.

Frost damage in some areas in the 1959-60 season reduced the production of the "Yafa" oranges this season.

Lemons are Turkey's most important citrus export. In the 1960-61 season, nearly half of total lemon exports went to West Germany. Other important customers were Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

Turkey has a small processing industry which uses about 20,000 metric tons of oranges and 8,000 metric tons of lemons.

CYPRUS

Cyprus reports a slightly larger orange crop for the 1961-62 season. Fruit quality is reported to be good with a better-than-average juice content.

Cyprus exports early, starting grapefruit exports November 6 and Shamouti orange exports November 16. This early fruit brought very high prices in Europe. About 80 percent of the grapefruit is exported to the United Kingdom.

Lemon exports did not find a favorable market in Western Europe, and trade reports indicate large quantities were exported in bulk to Eastern Europe.

ALGERIA

Algeria reports larger crops of oranges, tangerines, and lemons than last year, but a slightly smaller grapefruit crop.

The navel orange crop is reported to be below average, but the clementine crop is said to be excellent. The uncertain political situation is still affecting the citrus industry to some extent.

As a part of Metropolitan France, Algeria enjoys a favorable position with access to the Common Market.

This season, citrus exports are expected to total 5 to 10 percent larger than last season.

^{1/} From reports by Gordon Schlubatis, agricultural attache, and Oldrich Fejfar, asst. agricultural attache, American Embassy, Ankara, Turkey.

MOROCCO 1/

Morocco is forecasting a larger citrus crop in spite of a decrease in production of early varieties. Total exports are estimated as follows:

Item	: 1960-61	: 1961-62
	: 1,000 metric tons	: 1,000 metric tons
	:	:
Clementines	: 23	: 22
Tangerines	: 5	: 5
Oranges, navels	: 123	: 110
Oranges, blood	: 31	: 35
Oranges, Valencia	: 123	: 160
Other citrus	: 35	: 27
	:	:
Total	: 340	: 359

Drought and high winds after the bloom caused a heavy drop of young navel oranges. In the producing desert area of the Sous, some acreage was abandoned due to severe drought and lack of irrigation water. Despite these and other problems in 1960-61, groves were better cared for than previous years.

Costs are increasing as a result of new duties on insecticides and higher freight rates to European markets. The government is also continuing to collect a tax on exports to finance research in citrus culture and marketing. Morocco, as a "third country," will also probably be confronted in 1962 with higher duties in Germany as further steps are taken in establishing Common Market duties.

Morocco is both a producer and market for citrus juice. In the 1961 season 3,665 metric tons of citrus juices (primarily orange juice) were exported, compared with 4,642 metric tons in 1960. Morocco has a protected market in France and most juice was sold there, but some citrus juice was also sold to 20 other countries.

Morocco imported 46 metric tons of citrus juice, mostly from Algeria, but the United States supplied 10 metric tons of juice, mainly unsweetened single-strength orange and grapefruit juice.

In 1960, reports show that there were 9 processing plants with a capacity of about 15,000 metric tons of fruit per season. In 1961, only 3 of the plants are reported to have operated, using about 4,000 metric tons of fruit.

1/ Includes information supplied by W. Gordon Loveless, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Rabat.

TUNISIA

Tunisia expects a slightly larger crop of oranges and lemons, and smaller supplies of tangerines and clementines. While France takes the bulk of Tunisia's citrus exports, markets are being developed for oranges and lemons in other European markets.

In spite of a larger lemon crop, lemon exports are not expected to increase, due to low European prices brought about by abundant supplies of competing fruit.

BRITISH HONDURAS ^{1/}

British Honduras citrus suffered severe damage from Hurricane Hattie, which struck the major producing area in the Stann Creek Valley on October 31, 1961.

This season's crop was only partly harvested and nearly all fruit on the trees was lost. Grapefruit trees were defoliated by the winds but orange trees suffered less foliage damage--few were uprooted.

While some fresh grapefruit is exported to the United Kingdom each year, most fruit is processed.

Item	Estimated quantities processed		
	1960-61	1961-62 (before Hattie)	1961-62 (after Hattie)
	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
Oranges	718	600 - 700	<u>2/</u> 50
Grapefruit	261	250	<u>2/</u> 100

^{2/} Including fruit processed before the hurricane.

Estimates vary as to the rate groves will recover. Some growers expect only half a crop in 1962-63, while others believe that the trees will put on new growth and a near normal bloom, and expect next season's crop to be nearly normal.

Three weeks after the hurricane, Mr. Geppert, American Consul, observed that most grapefruit trees had a new growth of leaves. The processing plant at Stann Creek was only slightly damaged.

Before the hurricane, British Honduras was quoting 60° Brix hot-pack orange juice at about \$2.80 per U. S. gallon, c.i.f., United Kingdom.

^{1/} From reports of John Montel, agricultural attache.

TRINIDAD ^{1/}

Trinidad expects to harvest a very much larger citrus crop in 1961-62.

Estimates of the 1961-62 crop compared with previous crops are as follows:

Crop year	Oranges	Grapefruit
	: 1,000 - 90-lb.:	: 1,000 - 90-lb.:
	: boxes	: boxes
1959-60	: 341	: 1,000
1960-61	: 119	: 622
1961-62	: 250 - 300	: 800 - 900

While some new plantings are yet to come into bearing, recent low fruit prices have retarded the expansion of citrus acreage, according to the Trinidad trade.

In the 1961-62 season, Trinidad expects to pack 800,000 to 900,000 cases of 24 No. 2 cans, equivalent of single-strength grapefruit juice, and 400,000 to 500,000 cases of single-strength orange juice.

A new grapefruit segment plant, opening in February 1962, plans to pack 100,000 cases of 24 No. 2 cans of sections for sale in the United Kingdom.

Trinidad's citrus industry is reported to be having marketing difficulties. In October 1961, stocks of unsold single-strength grapefruit juice were said to be as high as 500,000 cases.

In October 1961, in London, sweetened, single-strength Trinidad orange juice was selling retail for \$.23 per No. 2 can, and sweetened grapefruit juice \$.18 to \$.21 per No. 2 can.

JAMAICA

Jamaica's 1961-62 citrus crop is reported as follows:

Item	: 1,000 boxes
Sweet oranges.....	: 700
Bitter oranges.....	: 80
Ortaniques.....	: 28
Grapefruit (Marsh & Duncan).	: 425
Grapefruit (sweet seeded)...	: 130

^{1/} Trade sources and reports from William B. Callan, agricultural officer, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Most sweet oranges and Marsh and Duncan grapefruit will be processed. However, fresh exports are expected to total 75,000 to 80,000 boxes of grapefruit, 120,000 boxes of Valencia oranges, and 14,000 boxes of ortaniques.

Opening prices for fruit delivered to the plant are reported per 90-lb. box as \$.56 to \$.84 for Marsh and Duncan grapefruit; \$.70 to \$1.12 for Valencia oranges; and \$1.12 to \$1.40 per box for ortaniques.

About 120,000 citrus trees are being planted each year, mostly as replacements. Between 1961 and 1965 another 800,000 trees are expected to be grown for replacement, and about 500,000 of these will be sweet oranges.

Present plantings are to be extended by 250,000 ortanique trees, and 50,000 Marsh and Duncan grapefruit trees, according to Jamaican sources.

As the British Child Health Program is using smaller quantities of concentrated juice, Jamaica will be packing more single-strength orange juice this season. Jamaican processors are also experimenting with the production of frozen orange juice concentrate.

Opening prices to London wholesalers for Jamaican citrus products are reported per case of 24 No. 2 cans as \$3.32 to \$3.44 for single-strength orange juice and \$4.46 per case of grapefruit sections. Quantity discounts are said to be given for purchases in lots of over 600 cases.

In October 1961, London retail price of No. 2 cans of Jamaican grapefruit sections was observed to be about \$.32.

MEXICO ^{1/}

Mexico reports a larger orange crop in both Nuevo Leon and Veracruz, and a larger lime harvest in Colima. While the Nuevo Leon tangerine crop is smaller, fruit size is large.

In late November 1961, the Mexican trade was quoting export packed oranges at \$3.00 per full box, f.a.s., Brownsville. Half Bruce boxes of oranges were quoted at \$1.50 at the border. Tangerines were quoted f.o.b., port of entry, at \$3.25 per box for size 176 and \$3.10 per box for size 210.

Mexican exporters have been very active in world markets, and representatives of product exporters have called on the import trade in most European markets during the past year. Mexico is thus developing European contacts for the sale of essential oil of orange and lime, and for preserved and hot-pack lime juice, as well as frozen, and preserved and hot-pack industrial orange juice.

^{1/} Trade sources and information supplied by the office of Burl Stugard, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Mexico City.
^{3/} Such as Tijuana, Lower California.

Mexican exports are increasing.

Item	Total exports January to August	
	1960	1961
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>
Oranges	10,365	13,834
Limes	719	1,046
Lime juice	56	308
Orange juice	2,296	2,673
Lime oil	40	72
Orange oil	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

2/ Negligible.

Mexican imports of citrus and citrus products have declined in general. These imports are mostly for Mexican border areas, or "free zones" ^{3/}, except in the case of grapefruit juice, most of which is imported into other than the "free zones."

Imports in the January-August period of the past two seasons were as follows:

Item	1960		1961	
	<u>Metric tons</u>		<u>Metric tons</u>	
Oranges	4,786		2,407	
Lemons and limes	1,387		1,405	
Grapefruit	206		315	
Orange juice	239		157	
Grapefruit juice	482		377	

These imported citrus products are nearly all from the United States and most are consumer packaged single-strength juices.

Trade sources indicate some Mexican oranges may be imported into the United States for processing. The juice will probably be exported. Some Mexican frozen orange juice is now imported into the United States and at least a part of the juice is reexported, thereby ensuring the refund of a substantial part of the U. S. duty paid.

In January 1962, a severe freeze struck the citrus areas of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas destroying all unharvested fruit and completely defoliating all citrus trees. About 8 to 10 million boxes of fruit were lost, as were most nursery trees and trees under 5 years of age. As to bearing trees, some were only defoliated, but others were killed to the ground. Many groves will have to be pruned to framework limbs.

The freeze will lower orange production for 4 or 5 years and result in high domestic orange prices.

During the recovery period, Mexican exports of oranges and orange juice will be limited.

U. S. producers can anticipate not only reduced competition from Mexican fruit but also increased marketing opportunities in Mexico for U. S. oranges and orange products.

* * *

JAPAN 1/

In 1960, Japan was reported to have about 150,000 acres of Satsuma oranges, one-third of which were not of bearing age. In addition, there were about 25,000 acres of summer oranges and 1,500 acres of navel oranges, as well as about 12,000 acres of miscellaneous citrus, including lemons.

In 1961-62, production is estimated at about 26 million boxes of Satsuma oranges, 4.5 million boxes of summer oranges, .3 million boxes of navel oranges, and 1.2 million boxes of miscellaneous citrus, including lemons.

Japan's exports of fresh Satsuma oranges in 1960 totaled 17,868 metric tons, of which 13,821 metric tons went to Canada, 275 tons to Hong Kong, and 3,654 tons to the Ryukyu Islands. Most exports are made in November and December for sale in the pre-Christmas market.

Japan is expanding exports of canned Satsuma oranges. Exports in 1961--January through July--totaled 46,000 metric tons, compared with 58,000 tons for all of 1960, and 48,000 tons in 1959. Major markets in 1960 included the United Kingdom, 31,000 tons; United States, 15,000 tons; West Germany, 5,000 tons; Canada, 1,800 tons; Netherlands, 1,800 tons; and Sweden, 1,000 tons.

Japan continues to import each year about 2,000 metric tons of U. S. lemons under a quota. In the first half of the current Japanese fiscal year (April 1, 1961-March 31, 1962), \$798,000 was allocated for lemon imports and an additional \$400,000 may be allocated for the second half of the fiscal year.

1/ From a report by C. M. Elkinton, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Tokyo.

FRESH CITRUS: EUROPEAN IMPORTS

Oranges and tangerines.--The 10 major Western European markets imported a record 75 million boxes of oranges and tangerines in calendar year 1960, compared with 68 million boxes in 1959, and 56 million boxes as the 1951-55 average.

The leading markets in 1960, in order of importance, were West Germany (22 million boxes), France (20 million boxes), and the United Kingdom (14 million boxes). Germany has replaced France as the world's leading citrus importer.

While European imports increased, the U. S. share of the market declined to 760,000 boxes, compared with 1.6 million boxes in 1959, and 2.8 million boxes as the 1951-55 average (Table 4).

Grapefruit.--In 1960, Europe imported nearly twice as much grapefruit as the average of 1951-55. Total 1960 imports were 3.4 million boxes, compared with 2.9 million in 1959, but the U. S. share of these markets declined from 529,000 boxes in 1959 to 373,000 boxes in 1960.

Although the United Kingdom continues to import about half of the grapefruit consumed in Europe, British discrimination against U. S. grapefruit continues. While imports are freely made from all other producing areas, imports from the United States are prohibited during our important winter season.

France and West Germany are next in importance as grapefruit markets, each importing about a half million boxes in 1960.

Lemons.--European imports declined in 1960 to 7.9 million boxes, compared with 8.3 million in 1959, and 5.7 million as the 1951-55 average. Germany was the most important market (3.2 million boxes), followed by France (1.8 million boxes), and the United Kingdom (1 million boxes).

Total European imports declined but the U. S. share of the market increased to 1.3 million boxes, compared with 1 million boxes in 1959.

Austria, Belgium, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Sweden imported more U. S. lemons in 1960 than in 1959.

Compared with 1958, however, U. S. exports to Germany declined from 843,000 boxes to 265,000 boxes, primarily because of the marketing obstacles created by the labeling requirements of German Food Law. U. S. lemon exports to Austria in 1960 also declined--from 268,000 boxes to 113,000 boxes, due mainly to the Austrian Food Law.

U. S. lemons continued to have a dominant place in the markets of Belgium, Netherlands, and Sweden.

Table 4.--CITRUS FRUITS, FRESH: Imports into specified countries of Western Europe from the United States and other countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959 and 1960

Commodity and country	Average		1959		1960	
	1951-55					
	U. S.	Other	U. S.	Other	U. S.	Other
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	boxes 1/	boxes 1/	boxes 1/	boxes 1/	boxes 1/	
Oranges and tangerines..						
Austria.....	1	710	6	1,786	4	2,082
Belgium-Luxembourg....	972	2,519	514	3,091	259	3,740
France.....	345	17,523	251	19,018	--	19,555
Germany, West.....	357	11,395	205	18,797	40	22,463
Ireland.....	11	413	17	485	4	473
Netherlands.....	727	2,346	378	4,547	283	5,572
Norway.....	69	1,503	130	1,353	116	1,350
Sweden.....	173	2,670	63	2,774	55	2,806
Switzerland.....	93	1,775	18	1,979	2	2,314
United Kingdom.....	9	12,079	--	13,072	---	13,563
Total.....	2,757	52,933	1,582	66,902	763	73,918
Lemons:						
Austria.....	8	298	69	492	113	458
Belgium-Luxembourg....	129	150	199	180	213	160
France.....	14	1,304	25	1,843	293	1,488
Germany, West.....	146	1,974	277	3,129	265	2,938
Ireland.....	1	24	5	20	6	20
Netherlands.....	48	97	106	122	113	106
Sweden.....	9	123	45	93	53	87
Switzerland 2/.....	75	459	116	555	99	524
United Kingdom.....	37	818	181	830	181	811
Total.....	467	5,247	1,023	7,264	1,336	6,592
Grapefruit:						
Austria.....	---	---	5	20	4	28
Belgium-Luxembourg....	89	94	50	113	32	130
France.....	28	228	40	501	70	517
Germany, West.....	16	108	234	341	134	501
Ireland.....	1	18	4	10	7	20
Netherlands.....	22	45	49	90	44	133
Sweden.....	17	31	30	62	28	37
Switzerland.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
United Kingdom.....	19	1,258	117	1,265	54	1,665
Total.....	192	1,782	529	2,402	373	3,031

1/ Oranges, 70 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds; grapefruit, 80 pounds.

2/ Includes grapefruit.

3/ Included in lemons.

FRESH CITRUS: U. S. EXPORTS

Oranges and tangerines.--U. S. orange and tangerine exports were 5.2 million boxes in the 1960-61 season, compared with 5.8 million boxes in 1959-60.

Winter orange exports (November to April) declined in all major market areas, while summer orange exports to Europe and the Far East increased. U. S. exports to Canada have declined steadily for 3 seasons, and 1960-61 exports were 1.2 million boxes less than 1958-59 (Table 5).

Table 5.--ORANGES AND TANGERINES: U. S. exports by season and market area, November 1, 1958-October 31, 1961

Destination	Winter exports			Summer exports		
	Nov. 1 - Apr. 30			May 1 - Oct. 31		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 boxes of 84 lbs.			1,000 boxes of 84 lbs.		
Canada.....	2,277	2,356	1,639	1,999	1,619	1,408
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg....	106	16	7	318	156	354
Denmark.....	27	1	--	46	17	18
Finland.....	--	--	3	--	--	13
France.....	--	1	--	290	86	119
Germany, West.....	17	2	3	43	15	10
Iceland.....	--	--	--	--	3	--
Ireland.....	4	3	--	6	1	2
Netherlands.....	184	41	12	352	279	630
Norway.....	39	7	27	64	85	52
Sweden.....	52	26	3	10	20	2
Switzerland.....	20	1	--	48	11	4
United Kingdom.....	--	3	2	2	2	13
Total.....	449	101	57	1,179	675	1,217
Far East:						
Malaya & Singapore....	58	52	23	40	57	61
Hong Kong.....	184	285	168	226	306	311
New Zealand.....	55	45	37	--	--	--
Philippines.....	15	25	18	19	17	23
Other 1/.....	3	8	20	8	8	13
Total.....	315	415	266	293	388	408
Caribbean:						
Bahamas.....	3	8	5	3	8	9
Bermuda.....	4	4	4	4	3	4
Netherlands Antilles..	26	33	17	19	11	15
Other.....	--	1/	--	--	--	--
Total.....	33	45	26	26	22	28
Latin America:						
Mexico.....	98	109	36	70	98	66
Other.....	1	1	2	--	--	--
Total.....	99	110	38	70	98	66
Other markets 3/.....	10	5	2	15	--	--
Total all markets.....	3,183	3,032	2,028	3,582	2,802	3,127

1/ India, Indochina, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Macao, Nansei and Nanpo Islands.

2/ Less than 500 boxes. 3/ Algeria, Belgian Congo, Aden, and Bahrein.

Grapefruit.--U. S. grapefruit exports totaled 2.7 million boxes in 1960-61, compared with 2.1 million boxes in 1959-60. Exports to Europe increased 343,000 boxes and all gains in exports were in the summer season, March to August. Winter grapefruit exports declined in all major market areas (Table 6).

Table 6.--GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH: U. S. exports by season and market area, Sept. 1, 1958 - Aug. 31, 1961

Destination	Winter exports			Summer exports		
	Sept. 1 - Feb. 28			Mar. 1 - Aug. 31		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 boxes of 78-lbs.			1,000 boxes of 78-lbs.		
Canada.....	694	868	804	811	730	980
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg...	26	18	10	49	31	64
France.....	<u>1</u> /	25	20	13	52	128
Germany, West.....	<u>78</u>	45	38	68	66	79
Ireland.....	--	1	1	2	4	5
Netherlands.....	46	45	36	107	66	186
Norway.....	2	1	2	4	9	10
Sweden.....	17	17	16	9	17	13
Switzerland.....	6	6	3	32	24	20
United Kingdom.....	1	11	9	92	43	163
Other.....	<u>1</u> /	2	3	11	6	<u>2</u> / 26
Total.....	176	171	138	387	318	694
Far East:						
Malaya & Singapore...	1	1	1	--	2	3
Hong Kong.....	1	<u>1</u> /	1	--	1	1
Japan.....	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	4	--	5	13
Other.....	--	--	8	--	--	3
Total.....	2	1	14	--	8	20
Caribbean:						
Bahamas.....	--	<u>1</u> /	1	--	1	1
Netherlands Antilles.	<u>1</u> /	1	1	--	1	1
Other.....	--	--	--	--	<u>1</u> /	1
Total.....	<u>1</u> /	1	2	--	2	3
Mexico.....	--	<u>1</u> /	2	--	1	3
Other markets.....	13	14	1	14	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
Total all markets....	885	1,055	961	1,212	1,059	1,700

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

2/ Includes 21,000 boxes to Denmark.

Lemons.--U. S. lemon exports continued to increase in the 1960-61 season. Total 1960-61 exports of 2.7 million boxes were 300,000 boxes greater than in 1959-60, and 750,000 boxes more than 1958-59. Growing sales to Western Europe accounted for nearly all of the increase (Table 7).

Table 7.--LEMONS AND LIMES: U. S. exports by season and market area, November 1, 1958 - October 31, 1961

Destination	Winter exports			Summer exports		
	Nov. 1 - Apr. 30			May 1 - Oct. 31		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1959	1960	1961
	1,00 boxes of 79 lbs.			1,000 boxes of 79 lbs.		
Canada.....	192	179	184	220	192	214
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg.	104	166	139	100	112	133
Denmark.....	2	17	19	32	29	37
Finland.....	13	6	13	--	21	4
France.....	1	118	189	21	173	244
Germany, West.....	96	163	103	340	282	309
Iceland.....	2	2	2	2	1	2
Ireland.....	1	2	2	1	2	3
Netherlands.....	112	148	134	156	138	292
Norway.....	21	24	31	19	17	23
Sweden.....	15	36	24	25	21	26
Switzerland.....	36	35	10	91	73	42
United Kingdom.....	32	96	98	137	96	132
Other.....	--	--	8	8	45	65
Total.....	435	813	772	932	1,010	1,312
Far East:						
Hong Kong.....	8	12	9	9	11	16
New Zealand.....	2	7	2	--	--	--
Japan.....	29	43	42	39	41	48
Other.....	--	1	2	--	--	4
Total.....	39	63	55	48	52	68
Caribbean.....	1	1/	1	1	2	2
Latin America:						
Mexico.....	4	13	29	25	31	35
Brazil.....	--	--	--	2	--	--
Other markets 2/.....	15	6	1/	11	--	1
Total all markets..	686	1,074	1,041	1,239	1,287	1,632

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

2/ Algeria, Belgian Congo, Aden, and Bahrein.

OUTLOOK FOR FRESH CITRUS

Mediterranean winter orange supplies will be greater than last season, but orange prices in Europe are expected to be higher because of the small European deciduous fruit crop.

U. S. winter orange exports are expected to remain at a low level because of abundant supplies of good-quality, naturally colored Mediterranean table oranges. In seasons when Mediterranean fruit is destroyed by frost, U. S. export opportunities will, of course, pick up. However, even in times of temporary shortage, U. S. orange exports will probably not be as large as they were after the 1956 freeze in Spain, owing to increasing supplies of fruit diversified around the Mediterranean.

U. S. winter lemon exports to Europe will probably decline this season. Eastern European lemon markets are expanding, but Greece, Turkey, and Italy are increasing exports to these markets. Exports of U. S. summer lemons, after May, will probably increase because of the prospect of a small Verdelli crop in Italy.

U. S. winter lemons will face stiff competition from Mediterranean fruit. The large winter lemon crop in Italy, plus a record crop in Spain, will be the most important competition factors. In Germany, Spanish lemons will probably be more competitive than Italian fruit. Greece and Turkey also have more lemons to export, adding to competitive supplies.

The greatest barriers to expanding markets are food laws abroad, such as those in Germany and Austria, which require chemically treated fruit to be identified at retail displays.

U. S. winter grapefruit exports will probably increase slightly because of the slowly growing market in continental Europe. Should the United Kingdom end its discrimination against U. S. grapefruit, total U. S. exports to Europe would probably increase by 100,000 to 250,000 boxes. If continental Europe consumed grapefruit in the same ratio to oranges as does the United Kingdom, countries on the Continent would be importing 6 million boxes of grapefruit a year instead of the 1.5 million boxes now imported. This is some measure of the potential for expanding grapefruit sales.

The Canadian Market

Canada has always been the major export market for U. S. oranges and tangerines, taking over half of total U. S. exports (Table 6). In the 1955-56 season, Canada imported 5.87 million boxes of oranges and tangerines, of which 5.45 million boxes, or 93 percent, came from the United States.

In the 1959-60 season Canada imported 5.95 million boxes of oranges and tangerines, of which 4.83 million boxes, or 81 percent, came from the United States.

Canadian orange and tangerine imports, as reported in official data for crop years November-October, indicate the change that is taking place:

Source	: 1958-59	: 1959-60
	: <u>1,000 boxes</u>	: <u>1,000 boxes</u>
United States	: 5,205.6	: 4,827.3
South Africa	: 24.5	: 418.0
Japan	: 396.6	: 449.0
Mexico	: 87.4	: 146.3
Israel	: 83.5	: 99.7
Spain	: 4.7	: 2.9
Other	: 15.4	: 9.6
Total	: 5,817.7	: 5,952.8

TRADE IN CITRUS PRODUCTS

Orange and grapefruit products.--U. S. exports of hot-pack orange juice concentrate increased in 1960-61 to over 1 million gallons from 702,000 gallons in 1959-60. Larger sales were made to Canada, Europe, and the Far East.

Exports of canned single-strength orange juice declined to 1.9 million cases from 2.8 million cases in 1959-60. Smaller sales to Europe and Canada were responsible for most of the decline.

U. S. exports of frozen orange juice concentrate in 1960-61 are reported as lower than in the 1959-60 season. However, these figures are probably inaccurate, as considerable quantities of orange juice exports may be shown as hot-pack grapefruit juice. These Bureau of Census data are subject to revision.

U. S. exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice increased to 1.7 million cases; the increase of 300,000 over 1959-60 was due to increased sales to Western Europe. The data showing increased exports of hot-pack grapefruit juice concentrate are probably in error, and total exports were more likely about 150,000 gallons. The large amount shown as exports to Germany is probably partly frozen orange juice concentrate and partly single-strength grapefruit juice.

Total grapefruit section exports increased for the third season to 453,000 cases. Most of the increase was due to larger sales to Europe, including the United Kingdom, Netherlands, and Sweden.

Lemon juice.--Imports of lemon juice declined to 160,000 gallons, the lowest since 1957. Exports also declined to the lowest level since the 1956-57 season.

Essential oils.--Orange oil exports continued to increase to 2.8 million pounds, the highest in the past 7 years. Both exports and imports of lemon oil were also at record levels--746,000 pounds exported and 182,000 pounds imported. Nearly all essential oils are to non-Canadian markets (Table 9).

Table 8.--ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTS: U. S. exports by kind, to general and specific areas, Nov. 1, 1958 - Oct. 31, 1961

Year ending Oct. 31 and market area	Orange juice			Grapefruit juice			Blended juices	Grapefruit sections
	Single- strength	Concentrate		Single- strength	Concentrate			
		Hot pack	Frozen		Hot pack	Frozen		
		1,000 cases	1,000 U.S.gal.		1,000 cases	1,000 U.S.gal.		
1958-59:								
Canada.....	1,866	155	3,139	913	9	134	793	55
Europe.....	229	328	1/ 285	584	67	7	58	242
Far East.....	29	26	10	5	--	--	--	2/
Middle East.....	37	2	35	2	67	2/	2	2/
Africa.....	3	1	1	--	--	--	2	--
Caribbean.....	32	3	33	3	1	--	1	--
Latin America.....	5	23	70	5	45	4	2	--
Other areas.....	66	5	35	70	--	16	17	21
Total.....	2,267	543	3,608	1,582	189	161	875	318
1959-60:								
Canada.....	2,263	159	3,668	972	10	108	888	67
Europe.....	393	474	1/ 866	372	75	12	54	338
Far East.....	40	38	16	10	1	--	2	3
Middle East.....	74	1	27	10	10	1	1	1
Africa.....	9	1	1	2	--	2	3	2/
Caribbean.....	43	9	40	4	2/	1	5	1
Latin America.....	15	20	62	13	49	5	3	1
Other areas.....	9	--	8	7	--	5	1	2
Total.....	2,846	702	4,688	1,390	145	134	957	413
1960-61:								
Canada.....	1,634	234	3,364	971	42	139	722	73
Europe:								
Austria.....	5	3	--	3	--	2/	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg:	16	20	4	35	2/	--	1	2/
France.....	3	2/	2	169	2	1	4	--
Germany, West....	17	240	597	248	36	3	11	1
Iceland.....	2/	--	2/	--	--	--	2/	2/
Ireland.....	2	--	--	7	--	--	--	19
Italy.....	6	--	1	11	--	--	2/	1
Netherlands.....	13	186	25	27	11	5	1	15
Norway.....	7	3	3	7	--	--	2	2/
Sweden.....	39	61	38	28	10	6	26	2
Switzerland.....	4	39	25	17	19	1	--	2
United Kingdom...	17	2/	5	175	--	2	2	332
Other.....	14	3	1	8	6	--	2	--
Total.....	143	555	701	735	84	18	49	372
Far East:								
Malaya.....	13	39	2/	8	4	--	2/	2
Hong Kong.....	9	10	9	7	2/	--	4	2/
Japan.....	19	2/	1	2	--	2/	2/	--
New Zealand.....	--	3	2/	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines.....	4	99	1	4	--	--	1	1
Taiwan.....	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other.....	2	6	8	1	2	--	--	--
Total.....	47	160	19	22	6	2/	5	3
Middle East:								
Bahrain.....	9	--	2/	1	--	--	2/	1
Kuwait.....	3	2/	2	1	--	--	1	2/
Saudi Arabia.....	3	4	13	1	1	--	3	2/
Israel.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other.....	10	1	7	6	5	2	5	2
Total.....	25	5	22	9	6	2	9	3
Africa:								
Algeria.....	--	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--
Morocco.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
So. Africa, Rep.of..	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Other.....	21	28	3	7	47	--	7	1
Total.....	21	28	3	7	47	--	7	1
Caribbean:								
Bahamas.....	18	7	14	2	--	2/	2	2/
Bermuda.....	6	2/	12	2	--	3	3	1
Cuba.....	--	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neth. Antilles.....	6	1	12	1	--	3	3	2/
Other.....	1	1	2	--	7	1	3	--
Total.....	31	9	40	5	7	7	11	1
Latin America:								
Canal Zone.....	2	--	--	4	--	--	2/	2/
Colombia.....	--	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--
Mexico.....	12	2	2	6	78	1	2	--
Venezuela.....	2	8	48	--	2	26	--	--
Other.....	9	2	3	6	--	--	5	--
Total.....	25	12	53	16	80	27	7	2/
Other areas.....	2/	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--
Total all markets...	1,926	1,003	4,202	1,765	272	193	810	453

1/ Revised, but still may include some hot-pack juice.
2/ Less than 500 units.

Table 9.--U. S. trade in lemon juice and essential oil of orange and lemon, crop year Nov. 1, 1955-Oct. 31, 1961

Year and Area	Lemon juice		Orange oil		Lemon oil	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Single-strength equivalent ^{1/} 1,000 U. S. gal.					
			1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1955-56:						
Canada.....	186	--	^{2/} 5	--	^{2/} 6	--
Other areas..	942	2,574	^{2/} 769	90	^{2/} 62	80
Total	1,128	2,574	^{2/} 774	90	^{2/} 68	80
1956-57:						
Canada.....	216	--	25	--	44	--
Other areas..	1,313	1,451	1,886	100	192	97
Total	1,529	1,451	1,911	100	236	97
1957-58:						
Canada.....	333	--	46	--	53	--
Other areas..	1,752	157	2,275	64	325	32
Total.....	2,085	157	2,321	64	378	32
1958-59:						
Canada.....	307	--	45	--	21	5
Other areas..	1,772	1,691	2,264	77	254	82
Total.....	2,079	1,691	2,309	77	275	87
1959-60:						
Canada.....	335	--	48	--	97	13
Other areas..	1,919	174	2,363	65	507	67
Total.....	2,254	174	2,411	65	604	80
1960-61						
Canada.....	361	--	69	--	128	10
Other areas..	1,578	160	2,694	79	618	172
Total.....	1,939	160	2,763	79	746	182

^{1/} Includes single-strength and preserved, hot pack, and frozen concentrate expressed in single-strength equivalents.

^{2/} Six months, January-June 1956 not separately classified.

OUTLOOK FOR CITRUS PRODUCTS

Industrial orange juice production in the Mediterranean is expected to decline this season, as supplies of early non-blood processing fruit are short and prices are expected to be higher.

In contrast, lemon juice production will probably increase and prices of lemon products are expected to decline.

In the United Kingdom, competition can be expected to stiffen as increasing quantities of single-strength orange and grapefruit juice, and grapefruit sections, are entering this important market. Most of the increased supplies will come from the West Indies.

Mexico will expand industrial orange juice exports to continental Europe, as will processors in Greece.

Israel may not expand juice sales this season but will attempt to maintain its dominant position with single-strength orange juice. Israel is also marketing some frozen orange juice concentrate in 6-ounce cans.

Italy is marketing a single-strength lemon juice in a 6-ounce can. The quality is said to be poor but the price is low. Trade sources indicate that adulterated Italian orange juice was detected and rejected in Germany this past season.

U. S. single-strength grapefruit juice exports will probably expand. Grapefruit section exports will probably also show a small increase because of slightly better consumer reception in Western Europe.

Lemon juice exports will do well to hold their own because of Mediterranean competition, primarily in industrial juices.

U. S. hot pack and frozen industrial juices will probably be exported in larger volume to Europe's growing soft drink industry. The European tendency to want higher-quality juice drinks favors our U. S. industry. In the long-range outlook, the tariff structure of the Common Market will provide the most important marketing problem.

The United States is importing increasing quantities of orange and lime juice (Table 10).

Orange juice imports have increased from 475,000 gallons in 1959 to 2 million gallons in 1961--nearly all from Mexico. Due to the freeze damage in Mexico U. S. orange juice imports are expected to decline sharply in 1963.

Lime juice concentrate imports have shown no general trend. Total imports in 1961 were 31,000 gallons, of which 22,000 gallons came from the United Kingdom, 7,000 gallons from Mexico, and 2,000 gallons from Trinidad.

Single-strength lime juice imports have increased from 380,000 gallons in 1959 to 525,000 gallons in 1961. Imports in 1961 included 373,000 gallons from the United Kingdom, 139,000 gallons from Mexico, 11,000 gallons from Trinidad, and 1,000 gallons from the Dominican Republic.

Table 10.--U. S. imports of orange and lime juice, monthly, 1959-61

	Orange juice			Lime juice					
	Concentrated 1/			Concentrated 2/			Single-strength		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U.S.gal.	U.S.gal.	U.S.gal.	U.S.gal.	U.S.gal.	U.S.gal.	U.S.gal.	U.S.gal.	U.S.gal.
January	3/	0	0	0	0	0	29	5	37
February	0	421	312	0	0	1	29	40	18
March	3/	312	374	1	28	0	28	46	29
April	131	204	281	1	0	5	39	13	37
May	0	109	531	0	0	1	76	90	10
June	104	359	344	0	8	4	24	49	10
July	163	16	31	1	28	0	34	46	100
August	45	0	3/	1	3/	10	21	28	127
September	0	297	65	0	16	0	31	39	52
October	0	153	0	1	3	4	24	25	37
November	0	16	6	0	27	0	32	47	46
December	0	3/	62	2	0	5	20	46	22
Total....	443	1,887	2,006	7	110	30	387	474	525

1/ Item 1770090, citrus juice concentrate unspecified, excluding lemon and lime, mostly orange, but may include some other citrus juice, expressed in single-strength equivalent. In addition, U. S. imports of single-strength orange juice were 32,000 gallons in 1959, 17,000 gallons in 1960, and 5,000 gallons in 1961.

2/ Item 1770010, lime juice concentrate, expressed in single-strength equivalent.

3/ Less than 500 gallons.

Source: Bureau of the Census.



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